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PASTOR SAYS IHRC ABUSE OF POWER MAY HURT OAS

PY011235 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 30 Apr 80 p 18

[Excerpts] The foreign minister said yesterday after a luncheon to which he had invited the diplomats of the OAS member countries that "organizations subordinate to the OAS abuse their powers by invading fields which are forbidden to them, creating situations which lead to a lack of confidence in American institutions."

Maj Gen Carlos Washington Pastor, who referred in this manner to the action of the Inter-American Human Rights commission, but without naming it, stated that "the seeds are being sown for the self-destruction of organizations--such as the OAS--which are too valuable to disappear."

The Argentine foreign minister also said that "we are all experiencing the difficulties of this era. The scorn which the terrorist organizations have shown for the norms of international coexistence has become everyday news. Fortunately the government of a friendly country, Colombia, has been able to make legal principles and respect for institutional order prevail and has obtained the release of the hostage diplomats without impairing its firm position and its image.

"Our America has also been shaken by an explosion of a social nature whose solution requires the efforts of all the countries of the region, because the situation of the thousands of Cuban refugees in the Peruvian Embassy should be resolved with a deep sense of human solidarity, apart from the analysis of the political or economic causes which led to that explosion," he added.

Pastor said: "A situation which is still farther away, yet not remote in terms of its impact, is the tremendous danger posed by the conflict between the United States and Iran. Nothing can justify the taking of diplomats as hostages by a government. Apart from being against norms which have been freely accepted by all states, it violates elemental human rights."

The foreign minister concluded: "The list of situations which shake the world daily is certainly not exhausted with these examples. All of you know them. Because of the fact that the world is experiencing times of tension and concern it is more necessary than ever that the American countries stress their mutual cooperation and strengthen their unity through permanent contact, a stronger spirit of good will and mutual understanding, and that they try to renew the operation of the organization of which they are members."

BALBIN, OTHER UCR LEADERS FAULT GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS

PY300056 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1339 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Excerpts] La Falda, Cordoba, 28 Apr (NA)--Ricardo Balbin, president of the Radical Civic Union [UCR], asserted that "we will go to the dialogue to express the thoughts of the UCR, because there is no reason why we should not say the same things in a government office as we are saying in the streets." He said this yesterday during the closing ceremony of the "first radical meeting for studies of central, northern and western Argentina," which had continued for 3 days in this town in the mountains.

Balbin also confirmed his belief that "we all know that the missing persons are dead," and said that "we prefer to see mothers crying over their dead instead of begging for a reply, as they do now."

At the end of the meeting, two documents were released, one of them dealing with the political situation and the other with the economic problem. It is stated in them that "the people are not listened to by the ruling power," which is painting "a picture with ever darker tones of a nation of subjects instead of thinking citizens," and it is warned that "speculation economy has triumphed over production economy."

The meeting was attended by radical leaders from Salta, La Rioja, San Juan, Catamarca, San Luis, Santiago del Estero, Jujuy, Mendoza and Cordoba and was concluded with a luncheon. There were speeches by Arturo Illia, former president of the nation; Eduardo Angeloz, president of the Cordoba UCR committee; and Balbin.

Balbin stated when referring to the struggle against subversion that the civilians "also did their duty," because "if the Argentine civilians had supported subversion, the armed forces of the nation would not have won."

He then referred to the political dialogue orchestrated by the government and said that "we are not vain, but it must be recognized that the fact that the whole country is looking to see if the UCR will enter the government offices means that we are regarded as something in this country."

Balbin, mentioned as one of the next politicians to have a dialogue with Interior Minister Albano Harguindeguy, said that he was willing to attend if he is summoned, but he warned that "no one should think that the UCR president will enter into any pacts," because "I am not bound by any arguments, proposals or bases." He stressed that "we will take part in the dialogue to express the thoughts of the UCR, because there is no reason why we should not say the same things in a government office that we are saying in the streets." He added: "That means that we will speak of our lines of conduct, our ideals, our thoughts regarding the true situation of the nation and the needs of the Argentines."

As for the documents, one of them discusses the political situation and the other the economic panorama. Their texts have been sent to the UCR National Committee. The political statement maintains that "the most important matter at the present time is that the military power should assume its responsibilities, because no one can deny the tremendous contribution being offered daily by the Argentine people. The people are not listened to by the ruling power, because the natural channels of political expression are still closed. This reality is contributing to the painting of a picture with ever darker tones of a nation of subjects instead of thinking citizens." It is then said that "this is a negative element for the recovery of democracy, because it seems that the teaching coming from the ruling power does not aim at freedom but at submission." The political statement concludes by asserting that "the government should fulfill its responsibilities to the nation; and the UCR, in its turn, will then know how to take its stand as a true democratic alternative."

The economic document states that the present policy which "aims at modifying the productive structure ends with the destruction of the productive capacity of the nation and the dismantling of the leadership role of the state in promoting activities." It asserts that this economic program leads to the "social concentration of wealth and incomes and the consequent improverishment of the popular sectors, the disappearance of national industry and the aggravation of the imbalance among the regions, which only serves to favor the strengthening of the port [of Buenos Aires] as the great economic center of the nation." When approaching the subject of the financial market, the document warns that "the liquidation and intervention into of large organizations shows that the system cannot be relied upon" and that "the saver has no protection, because the state only subsidizes a privileged sector of the Argentine society for the bad business which their own rashness and negligence led them to make." It concludes by saying that "within this picture, speculation economy has triumphed over production economy despite the announcements in the program in force since April 1976."

PARTY LEADERS PRAISE COB-MILITARY AGREEMENT

PY010357 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] When asked by Radio Fides for their opinions on the agreement signed by the Bolivian Labor Central [COB] and the armed forces to defend the democratic process, various political leaders expressed their satisfaction over the event.

Deputy Alfonso Ferrufino, leader of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR], said: [Begin recording] We believe that as a result of this development we can enter upon the electoral process with much more confidence. We are convinced that the successful finish of the process will permit the creation of a government with broad social bases and with the ability to face the present serious problems of the country. [end recording]

Jorge Alderete, leader of the National Revolutionary Movement of the Left [MNRI] and secretary of the Chamber of Deputies, said: [Begin recording] I think that everything that contributes to guaranteeing the forthcoming elections and to strengthening the democratic process is positive for the country. In this case the effort of the COB and the interest of the armed forces in supporting the democratic process seems to me to be a thing which the country will greet with satisfaction, because earlier there were certain dangers threatening the democratic process that has cost the country so many difficulties. [end recording]

Jorge Kolle Cueto, leader of the Bolivian Communist Party, said regarding the COB-armed forces agreement: [Begin recording] Regarding the agreement itself, I understand that it is a highly positive event that a dialogue has been established between the armed forces headquarters and the COB leadership. Naturally, there are a number of stereotyped expressions which are used both by the military commanders and the labor leadership which lead to a misunderstanding of the true role of the institutions and even of the responsibilities of some of their leaders. I believe that this dialogue is highly positive and undoubtedly beneficial for the armed forces, the COB and the country as a whole. [end recording]

In conclusion, the opinion of Deputy Jaime Tapia Alipaz, leader of the Bolivian Socialist Falange [FSB]: [Begin recording] I am very pleased that the basic power factors, the social factor and the military factor have had contacts which we find highly positive. [end recording]

LACK OF FUNDS CITED AS REASON FOR NOT ATTENDING OLYMPICS

PY011650 Paris AFP in Spanish 1605 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] La Paz, 1 May (AFP)--Bolivia will not attend the upcoming Olympic games in Moscow according to the official communique released by the Bolivian Olympic Committee, which reached this decision after finding out that there are no funds for attending the games.

"Our absence is caused by the lack of economic resources and is not motivated in any way by the Olympic boycott launched by the U.S. Government," the official communique stated. The communique concluded by stating that the Bolivian delegation to the games was going to be "very small" in any case.

ITAMARATY SPOKESMAN REASSERTS POSITION ON OLYMPICS

PY010332 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 30 Apr 80 p 32

[Text] Brasilia (O GLOBO)--Itamaraty yesterday strongly rejected rumors attributed to advisers of the Brazilian Olympic Committee [COB] that Brazil "could review its position regarding the Moscow Olympics depending on what the European Economic Community--led by the FRG and Japan [as published]--may decide."

Foreign Ministry spokesman Bernardo Pericas said: I can guarantee that those are just unfounded rumors. The Brazilian Government will in no way prevent the departure of any athlete to Moscow. Brazil's position is clear: It will participate in the Olympics.

The rumors started yesterday afternoon when a COB adviser indicated that Brazil could review its position if the EEC exerted pressure on it. According to these rumors, if the FRG joins the boycott proposed by the White House and drags along the other EEC member countries, "Brazil would think of reviewing its position."

Pericas said: That is absurd. The COB president himself was surprised by those rumors. He added that the position of the Figueiredo administration continues to be the same: To go to Moscow.

FIFTY MORE WORKERS ARRESTED; STRIKE TO CONTINUE

PY011308 Paris AFP in Spanish 0131 GMT 1 May 80

[Excerpts] Sao Paulo, 30 Apr--Approximately 50 persons were arrested today in Sao Paulo and its industrial suburbs in connection with the metalworkers strike which has been going on for over 30 days now. According to the committee of solidarity with the strikers, the arrested persons were workers who had participated in picketing and students who had been collecting money for the metalworkers' strike fund.

During a new general meeting held this morning at the San Bernardo Cathedral--which was surrounded by antiriot troops of the military police--the strikers decided to continue the strike.

The conservative Brazilian press has been stepping up its attacks on the Catholic Church in Brazil, which is supporting the strikers both materially and spiritually. Sao Paulo Archbishop Paulo Evaristo Arns has refuted reports that he had requested financial help from abroad, mainly from the FRG, to augment the strike fund.

Bishop Hummes this morning compared the strikers with the Hebrew people "enslaved in Egypt and exploited by the pharaohs." When speaking to the thousands of strikers who were meeting at the cathedral, Bishop Hummes explained that Moses had organized the Hebrew people and in the end they defeated the pharaoh. "There is many a Moses among you," he said.

"In Brazil the church bothers the powerful, and then they begin to attack it," the bishop added.

Police Want Bishop Tried

PY011316 Paris AFP in Spanish 0336 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] Sao Paulo, 30 Apr (AFP)--It was reported here today that the local political police have recommended that the Brazilian military courts try Santo Andre Bishop Claudio Hummes for inciting the metalworkers of Sao Paulo's industrial belt to strike.

The political police also requested the preventive custody of 17 union leaders--including Luis Inacio da Silva, known as Lula--who have been under arrest since 19 April on charges of inciting the metalworkers to strike.

The recommendation and the requests for preventive custody of the union leaders, charged with violating the National Security Law, are part of the report on the investigation which the Sao Paulo political police concluded today.

Msgr Claudio Hummes was accused of "inciting the workers to continue the strike" in his sermons at the church in Santo Andre, a district of Sao Paulo's industrial belt. Meanwhile, Sao Paulo authorities announced tonight that the demonstration scheduled for Wednesday to commemorate 1 May would not be allowed.

Workers' Meeting Authorized

PY011732 Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] The metalworkers of Sao Bernardo do Campo and Diadema are currently meeting at the Villa Euclides stadium to decide the future of the strike. This stadium was opened to them only a few minutes ago by Security Secretary (Otavio Gonzaga Jr) who relented in his decision against allowing the strikers to meet.

Following orders from Planalto Palace, the secretary decided to open the stadium after police and metalworkers had clashed this morning in [name indistinct]. During the clash one worker was injured, and the police employed truncheons and tear gas bombs while the workers retaliated with the weapons they had available: sticks and stones.

O ESTADO SEES MORE COHESIVE U.S. POLICY WITH MUSKIE

PY011448 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 30 Apr 80 p 3

[From the "Notes and Information Page": "The Successive U.S. Diplomatic Errors"]

[Excerpts] While Cyrus Vance's resignation as secretary of state--which should have occurred much earlier--could temporarily complicate the United States' diplomatic problems with its European allies, who are beginning to align themselves on its side, and with its Soviet foes, whose policy are becoming increasingly militarized, his departure could also result in greater cohesion among the various U.S. foreign policymakers. This, incidentally, would be desirable. Everything will depend on the course Vance's successor, Edmund Muskie, will follow.

The effectiveness and success of U.S. foreign policy under the Carter administration was impaired by the fact that its formulation, and especially its execution, had to be subjected to three different criteria. Consequently, whenever consensus was achieved only a paralyzing compromise could be implemented, and in those cases when no consensus was achieved the United States left its allies and foes alike perplexed and unable to predict the course U.S. foreign policy would follow. Furthermore, instead of shouldering the role of supreme coordinator, Carter, hesitant and Hamlet-like, kept strengthening, successively and even simultaneously, the positions of Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, of Security Affairs Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski and of Andrew Young, former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations.

After Andrew Young's departure it became evident and even glaringly obvious that there were differences between the views of Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and those of Zbigniew Brzezinski, Carter's top adviser for national security and international policy. Vance came from the ranks of the intellectuals of the Trilateral Commission. A moderate and cautious diplomat, he had the qualities necessary to carry out his important duties in less turbulent times, when he would have had to deal with peaceful countries similar to the United States and not a Machiavellian, amoral and unscrupulous power like the Soviet Union. During his term in office, Vance always supported the diplomatic approach to international affairs. He assigned special value to good relations with the Soviets, hoping to curb their expansionistic ambitions.

At the beginning of his term in office, Carter followed the policy outlined by Cyrus Vance, which was more in keeping with the traditions of the State Department with which Henry Kissinger had had so many clashes, even when he was secretary of state. Brzezinski therefore had to surrender to the policy which finally became official, unwillingly and against his own convictions.

Thus, at first Brzezinski lost to Vance in the discussions about the best way to conduct foreign relations, but as time went on it became more and more evident that Carter should have listened more to Brzezinski and less to Vance. The traditional diplomatic methods which Vance preferred failed miserably in dealing with the invaders of Afghanistan, who chose this means to get closer to the oilfields, the Persian Gulf and the Arab Peninsula. These methods also failed in dealing with Iran, whose policy--following the advent of the Islamic revolution led by the paranoid and sclerotic ayatollah--goes beyond the realm of reason. Even before joining the administration, Brzezinski always stood against the Soviet brand of detente and against unlinking military accords with the Soviet Union from ideological problems (human rights) and political problems (Soviet expansion in neighboring areas). Undoubtedly his was a realistic position. Let us hope that this position will prevail under the new secretary.

In any case, the struggle between Rogers and Kissinger during the Nixon administration repeated itself, as could have been expected, in the rivalry between Vance and Brzezinski, which in turn resulted in the paralysis, ambiguity and ineffectiveness of U.S. diplomacy. If Carter persists with his zig-zag policy he will not be able to excuse himself for his failures. If the United States finally manages to show that it is united, coherent, and resolute it will get more loyalty from its allies and more respect from its foes.

PARAGUAY'S STROESSNER VISITS, SAYS HE WILL NOT RUN AGAIN

PY011505 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 30 Apr 80 p 5

[From the Curitiba agency]

[Excerpts] Paraguayan President Gen Alfredo Stroessner, who is beginning a 2-day private visit to the Parana State coast, has expressed his concern about the "risks" to which Brazilian political opening is exposed, but he has also observed that "the process is being well managed." During an interview granted to a group of Brazilian journalists, Stroessner asserted that "the problems of other countries are always of concern to Paraguay," and he stressed that he is closely following the latest events in the Sao Paulo ABC district. Stroessner also revealed that he does not intend to be a candidate for re-election in 1982, when he will have completed 28 consecutive years in the presidency.

During the interview, Stroessner noted the situation of the Cuban exiles, stressing that this is the major evidence that "the Cuban people have been living in a state of terror for a long time."

"The policy of cooperation that is being implemented by Paraguay and Brazil through initiatives of common interest," the president said, "is a great reinforcement for the cause of peace and co-existence in this hemisphere. The American ideas demand determination and clear and irreversible attitudes so that this part of the world can vigorously resist the penetration of ideologies that promote slavery and that destroy the political and legal precepts that are the basis of human dignity."

During the interview he granted the Brazilian press, the Paraguayan president decisively stressed his viewpoint that the price of the electricity that Itaipu will sell to Brazil is unjust and that this is why his government is going to make every possible effort to renegotiate the price with the Figueiredo government. He did not reveal the basis upon which Paraguay intends to negotiate with Brazil, but he asserted that a Paraguayan technical commission is studying the matter before beginning official contacts with the Brazilian Government.

General Stroessner stated that he will give preference to Brazil when purchasing the equipment necessary for the construction of the railroad line between Guaira and Asuncion: "We want Brazil to supply us with the materials for our part of the 'soybean railroad.' Everything it can build we will buy, and only the rest will be purchased elsewhere."

Even though President Stroessner has stated that the matter is still being studied by the two countries, Brazilian Transport Minister Eliseu Resende admitted that it is possible that Brazil will postpone for 10 years the construction of the Curitiba-Paranagua railway line in Serra do Mar to use the available funds--approximately 7 billion cruzeiros--to finance the Guaira-Asuncion line in Paraguay.

General Stroessner indicated that although the original project provides for a conventional railroad of simple design, Paraguay wants to examine, together with the Brazilian Government, possible electrification of the entire line. This would be one way for Paraguay to take advantage of the surplus power generated by the Itaipu Dam. He explained that the Paraguayan Government believes that it will be possible to electrify the entire Paranagua-Asuncion line after the dam is finished in 3 or 4 years.

The Paraguayan president and his entourage of approximately 40 persons arrived in Curitiba yesterday morning and were met by Governor Ney Braga. The Brazilian ambassador to Paraguay, Fernando Belfort Bethlem, also traveled in the presidential plane. After dedicating a square which bears his name in Guaratuba and attending a school parade, General Storessner visited the facilities of the Port of Paranagua and went to Cotinga Island to fish with some friends. He will return to Asuncion today.

Returns to Asuncion

PY011500 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 1 May 80 p 1

[Excerpt] His excellency the president and commander in chief of the national armed forces, Gen Alfredo Stroessner, returned to our capital yesterday afternoon after a 2-day special visit to the Brazilian State of Parana. He was accompanied by high-ranking retinue of civilian, military and political figures, his close advisers and journalists.

MINISTER SAYS 'SUPERHARVEST' TO EAST ECONOMIC WOES

PY292042 Paris AFP in Spanish 0514 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 28 Apr (AFP)--Planning Minister Antonio Delfim Neto stated here today that the agricultural "superharvest" this year has eliminated the specter of hunger in Brazil and will help solve the energy and balance of payments problems.

This "superharvest" of more than 50 million tons of grain "will bring a windfall of money into the hands of the produces and will eliminate the specter of hunger and malnutrition," he added.

According to Neto, the value of soybeans, corn, rice, black beans and cotton produced in the country's south-central region increased brom $2.75 billion in 1979 to $6.063 billion this year.

He stressed that the positive response of the Brazilian agricultural sector to the government of Gen Joao Baptista de Figueiredo, who had asked for increased production, has been an expression of confidence in the executive branch and has contributed to solving the national economic problems.

He also said that the fuel alcohol production program has been implemented "and today no one can have any doubt about its current and future success."

After stating that the fuel alcohol program "will not affect sugar and liquor [agvardiente] production," he said that between $5 billion and $6 billion that are now invested in the purchase of petroleum from Middle East countries will soon be transferred to Brazilian regions which will produce alcohol.

PINOCHET ASSAILS GROUPS WHICH ADVOCATE VIOLENCE

PY011831 Paris AFP in Spanish 1716 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 1 May (AFP)--Chilean President Gen Augusto Pinochet today assailed the intentions of certain groups which "want to see this day marked by violence, hatred, destruction and death."

Firmly rejecting traditional political practices, the chief of state reaffirmed the authoritarian nature of the Chilean military government in the speech he made at the official ceremony held to commemorate Labor Day.

This ceremony was held today at Government House with the participation of high-ranking government officials, businessmen and labor representatives.

"While almost all the workers are struggling and helping the country to attain its goals, while they are celebrating 1 May as the victory of Chilean development, others want to see this day marked by violence, hatred, destruction and death," Pinochet said.

His words seemed to confirm the rumors which were recently heard here to the effect that an escalation of political violence was underway to turn Labor Day into "a day of blood."

The Chilean capital was stirred up this week by the actions of a terrorist commando group which machinegunned and killed a policeman in the street. Subsequently, a leftist leader was killed by security forces.

"To these minorities which want to disrupt Chile's peace, I repeat that the citizenry and the armed forces will not allow hatred to make Chilean homes tremble with fear and frustration," Pinochet warned during his speech to the workers.

He indicated that Chile will not return to the situation which prevailed prior to 11 September 1973, when the military junta over which he presides overthrew the late Socialist President Salvador Allende.

Speaking about the dissident sectors which advocate a new draft constitution apart from the studies carried out by the governmental constituent commission, Pinochet stated that "they have clear-cut Marxist-Soviet leanings" and accused them of playing the game of Russian totalitarianism.

The Chilean president also announced an increase in the salaries of public servants which will be implemented at the end of the year, said that pensions will be hiked as of today and reaffirmed his decision to reorganize the social security system because its current deficit is $10 billion.

Pinochet also announced that 1,000 scholarships will be granted to working students and indicated that "we are leaving behind the dark times of class struggle, because it disrupts national unity."

"This is why we wanted all of us to be together to commemorate Labor Day as the day of labor harmony," President Pinochet concluded.

CARDINAL SILVA EXPLAINS REASON FOR SUSPENDING MASS

PY010321 Paris AFP in Spanish 2341 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 30 Apr (AFP)--Today, a day before Labor Day, the Chilean Catholic Church and the military regime faced each other in disagreement.

The exchange of statements started soon after Msgr Raul Silva Henriquez suspended the Mass which he had planned to hold tomorrow honoring Saint Joseph the Worker, pointing out that the government had warned him of the chance of an outbreak of violence during the religious ceremony.

A communique issued by the Interior Ministry today, stated that "the government has in no way requested Monsignor Silva Henriquez to suspend the religious ceremony which was planned for 1 May."

The communique adds that "if the cardinal decides to hold the ceremony, the government, as usual, will give him all the facilities needed."

Nevertheless, the official communique insinuated that certain ceremonies of the Chilean Catholic Church have been turned into political acts, "as has been proven several times."

Monsignor Silva Henriquez, in an answer by the Santiago Archbishopric which was issued soon after the government communique was released, reiterated that "a high-ranking government official" hinted to him the possibility of an outbreak of violence during the Mass to be held on 1 May.

The archbishopric's answer stated that "it was in the face of this uncertainty that the archbishop decided not to hold the Mass he had planned."

The new church communique ends by stating that "this archbishopric rejects the Interior Ministry statement that it has been proved that liturgical or religious acts have been turned into political ones."

POLICE ARREST THREE ALLEGED MIR MEMBERS

PY011726 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1622 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 1 May (LATIN)--The police reported here today that a surgeon, a medical student and a medical aide were arrested today and charged with attempting to disrupt order during the commemoration of International Labor Day.

The arrested persons, who have been identified as Dr Gonzalo Hidalgo, medical student Marianela Silva and medical aide Carlos Vallejos, belonged to a cell of the banned Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), according to the same source.

The police told the press that the arrested persons had in their possession a memorandum issued by the MIR leadership instructing them to cause street disorders.

At the same time the police announced that the three had admitted belonging to a communist alliance linking the MIR and an unknown organization called the Chilean Communist League, whose political plans include the promotion of subversion in Chile.

These have been the only arrests officially announced by the police during the commemoration of International Labor Day.

Subversive Plan Reported

PY011728 Paris AFP in Spanish 1617 GMT 1 May 80

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 1 May (AFP)--It was reported here today that the intelligence services of the Chilean military government have arrested three members of an ultraleftist cell who were planning to carry out several subversive actions.

The semiofficial news agency ORBE has stated that the group "planned to infiltrate the armed forces to attempt the theft of weapons."

RIFT AMONG DISSIDENT LABOR ORGANIZATIONS REPORTED

PY011257 Paris AFP in Spanish 224 GMT 1 May 80

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 30 Apr (AFP)--It has been learned that a virtual split occurred here today among labor unionists who oppose the Chilean military government. This division took place just a few hours before the beginning of Labor Day celebrations.

The National Command for the Defense of Labor Union Rights, which is composed of dissident labor organizations, had organized a commemorative observance to be held behind closed doors independent of the official ceremony to be held at government house.

Nonetheless, two of the groups belonging to this organization--the Group of 10 and the National Confederation of Private Industry Employees (CEPCH)--today unexpectedly decided not to take part in this observance.

In a joint communique, the two organizations denounced the fact that "elements foreign to the Chilean union movement are reportedly promoting street rallies and provocations" for Labor Day.

The accusation seemed to refer indirectly to the leftist groups outlawed in Chile by the military movement, which almost 7 years ago overthrew the late Socialist President Salvador Allende.

The communique issued by the Group of 10 and the CEPCH adds that "not yesterday, nor today, nor tomorrow will we permit ourselves to be used by those who hope to satisfy their ambition for revenge and morbid hatred.

FEMALE GUERRILLA INTERVIEWED EN ROUTE TO CUBA

PA291938 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Station interview]

[Excerpts] Aboard the Cubana de Aviacion airplane which is traveling today, 27 April, from Bogota to Havana with the members of the Marcos Zambrano column of the 19 April Movement [M-19] we talked with one of the persons who had most contact with the press, with the news and with the world. It is Commander Nueve.

[Question] Commander Nueve, we would like to know your name.

[Answer] At this moment, my name is Natalia.

[Question] Natalia, how old are you?

[Answer] I am 25 years old. I will be 25 years old in July.

[Question] And what does this action mean for the M-19?

[Answer] It means many things, not only to the M-19, but to all the Colombian people. It means a shout of protest against the militarization of the country, against the security statute and against the state of siege.

[Question] What does the M-19 want for Colombia?

[Answer] The M-19 hopes for a greater, more just fatherland, with a democracy of broad participation.

[Question] With regard to participation, to what extent do women participate in the M-19?

[Answer] I believe that the M-19 is one organization in Colombia in which there is great participation by women. There is no operation in which we women do not participate. There are women in leadership, in the superior command and as regional officials. So far, we have received all the support of the organization. [Words indistinct], but rather our comrades have trained us politically and militarily.

[Question] How did you keep informed in the Dominican Embassy in Bogota? What means did you have of receiving information about Colombia and international news?

[Answer] We had relatively few means, but one very valuable one--the radio. In the morning, our comrade, the official on guard, listened to Havana radio, which brought important information not only about the country, but about the world, permitting us to see a broader, more general picture. Afterward, the guard would inform us all, because we did not have access to the press, and Colombian newscasts, being progovernment, are disastrous.

[Question] Before this action, Commander Nueve, what other important actions were carried out by the M-19?

[Answer] The [words indistinct] had no international impact, but it showed the Colombian people the harsh face of the enemy.

The government had always been able to maintain its false democracy, which was a cover for torture and exploitation. The enemy, that is the army and the government, showed its true face by that action. It made the Colombian people aware that no government in this system will be a popular government.

[Question] Would you like to use the microphones of Radio Havana to send a message to the Colombian people, particularly the Colombian women?

[Answer] The message to the people is that we have obtained great political achievements, achievements which will benefit all the prisoners, and not only prisoners, but also all the people. But it is up to the people, through their participation and their pressure to make sure that all our agreements with the OAS, with the International Red Cross, with the Colombian Human Rights Commission and with the Colombian Government are met by the Colombian Government, for once.

[Question] How do you feel now, as you are traveling to Cuba?

[Answer] I feel my heart full of happiness. We feel a great affection for the Cuban people because they were one of the first to offer us asylum.

BOMBS FOUND AT TURBAY AYALA SPEECH SITE

PA011940 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 1 May 80

[By special correspondent Angel Romero]

[Text] Cali--Military and police authorities stepped up security measures to a maximum today after two highly explosive bombs were discovered on the premises of the Evangelista Mora Gymnasium, where President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala is slated to install the congress of the Confederation of Workers of Colombia tonight.

The bombs were quickly deactivated by explosives experts of the F-2 department of the police. The authorities ordered patrol activities to be conducted and police vigilance was reinforced throughout the city early today.

A parade is taking place at this moment. It was organized by regional labor unions to commemorate the universal labor day. The police have reported that it is taking place peacefully.

WORKERS PEACEFULLY COMMEMORATE LABOR DAY

PA012226 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2015 GMT 1 May 80

[Excerpt] Bogota, 1 May (LATIN)--Colombian workers today commemorated labor day peacefully by staging colorful demonstrations in all major Colombian cities.

At a meeting held in the capital's downtown area attended by some 25,000 people, the speakers representing the National Trade Union Council--which comprises the country's four principal labor unions--protested the cost of living and demanded greater attention by the state to health, educational and housing problems and an increase in the minimum wage.

The leaders of the communist General Labor Confederation (CGT) demanded the lifting of the state of siege which, with few interruptions, has been in effect for the past 30 years. They also demanded the lifting of the state of security, promulgated in 1978 to confront subversive and terrorist activities. In addition, they discussed the need for a social agreement between the government and the workers to deal with the wage earners' problems. The leftist leaders suggested that a second national civic strike be held if their demands go unheeded by the government.

USSR GRANTS FINANCIAL AID FOR OLYMPIC DELEGATION

PY302105 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1646 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Lima, 30 Apr (LATIN)--The Soviet ambassador in Lima, Leonid Kuzmin, reported today that the Soviet Union will provide Peru with economic assistance so that it will be able to participate in the Moscow Olympic games.

Answering the press, the Soviet diplomat expressed his sorrow that the United States will be absent from the Olympic games for political reasons, thus violating the spirit of the international Olympic movement.

Kuzmin said that his country granted Peru the assistance after the local sports authorities made it known that Peru's delegation was willing to travel to Moscow.

Peru will participate in the Moscow Olympics with a reduced delegation in which only the women's volleyball team is considered to have a chance.

GOVERNMENT SIGNS CONTRACTS WITH U.S. OIL COMPANIES

PY011945 Paris AFP in Spanish 1437 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] Lima, 1 May (AFP)--The Peruvian Government and the U.S. oil companies Occidental and Belco Petroleum early this morning signed a basic accord renegotiating the oil contracts.

After 5 months of "difficult negotiations," the Peruvian ministers of economy and finance and energy and mines, Javier Silva Ruete and Rene Balarezo, respectively, and the representatives of the two companies, Armand Hammer and Arthur Belfer, signed the "basic accord" giving the Peruvian state a greater share of the oil produced by these two companies, which will from now on pay taxes amounting to 68.5 percent.

Although the text of the accord has not been released yet, the main goal of the renegotiation has been to retain the 50-percent share belonging to Petro-Peru and to make the companies pay out of their 50 percent the income taxes and the taxes on the remittance of capital abroad, which together add up to 68.5 percent.

After the ceremony, which took place at the offices of state-owned Petro-Peru at 0140 (0640 GMT), the minister of economy and finance expressed his satisfaction at the results of the negotiations, which had been "complex" and which will provide the country with new resources to allow Petro-Peru to expand the prospecting and exploitation of hydrocarbons.

In turn, Energy and Mines Minister General Balarezo said that this shows that Peru is open to national and foreign investments and that in addition to the 68.5 percent which the companies will pay in taxes from now on, there are other clauses which benefit the country, such as the escalation of prices and quantities.

The president of Occidental Petroleum told the press that "both my Belco colleague and I are happy with these renegotiations. They will allow us to continue investing in current and new oilfields and in other activities such as agriculture."

BRIEFS

SUGAR PRODUCTION--Lima, 30 Apr (Latin)--The Peruvian Central of Agrarian Sugar Production Cooperatives (CEOAAP) has reported that Peru will only produce 685,000 tons of sugar this year compared to 750,000 tons last year. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0126 GMT 1 May 80 PY]

INCREASE IN RESIDUAL OIL PRICES ANNOUNCED

PA012154 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1943 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] Caracas, 1 May (EFE)--Venezuela increased its residual oil prices today, official sources reported. The increases range from 32 cents to $1.10 per barrel. Residual oil, of which Venezuela is one of the largest exporters, is characterized by a high sulphur content.

According to the new price scale, which will go into effect Saturday, a barrel of oil with 1 percent sulphur content will cost $26.74. The oil with 2.8 percent sulphur will cost $18.40. Humberto Calderon Berti, energy and mines minister and incumbent OPEC president, said that the recovery of the market makes these increases possible.

U.S. and Japanese firms have increased their crude purchases lately. This may have prompted Venezuela's decision to increase the prices. The price of Venezuelan oil with a 0.03 and 0.05 percent sulphur content remains unchanged at $31.25 and $29.87 per barrel, respectively.

ENERGY MINISTER: 'OPEC DOES NOT MEDDLE IN POLITICS'

PA010332 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1721 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Caracas, 29 Apr (EFE)--Venezuelan Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti said in Caracas today that OPEC does not meddle in politics. Calderon Berti is the president of OPEC at the present time and has held that post since December, when the last general OPEC conference was held in Caracas.

He added that Venezuela, a member of OPEC, is absolutely impartial in U.S.-Iran relations. He said the next OPEC conference to be held in Ta'if [Saudi Arabia] will not discuss Iran because this is a political subject. Calderon Berti said for the time being no decision will be made to alter the present conditions of the international oil market. The conference in Ta'if will only deal with an analysis of OPEC's long-range strategy and market projections.

Referring specifically to Venezuela, Calderon Berti said that it deeply deplores the deterioration of relations between the United States and Iran since both countries are good friends of Venezuela.

HERRERA CONGRATULATES TURBAY ON CRISIS RESOLUTION

PA301853 Paris AFP in Spanish 0338 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Caracas, 28 Apr (AFP)--Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins today sent a message of solidarity to his Colombian colleague Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala because of the way he handled the Dominican Embassy crisis in Bogota.

Herrera told Turbay that he is satisfied and honored that democracy has triumphed in this incident with calm and determination and "without weakening the juridical system or giving any stimulus to subversion."

The Venezuelan president described as "joyful" the conclusion of the embassy takeover by insurgents of the 19 April guerrilla movement last 27 February. Venezuelan Ambassador Virgilio Lovera and Consul Francisco Pacheco Santander were among the diplomats held hostage during the 60-day takeover.

NICARAGUA'S VIOLETA DE CHAMORRO MAY BECOME RESIDENT

PA292015 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 26 Apr 80 p A-4

[From the "Los Nombres ye Los Hechos" column]

[Text] Reliable Central American sources have stated that Violeta Barrios de Chamorro will take up residence in Panama shortly, not as a political refugee but as an ordinary Nicaraguan citizen. Mrs Chamorro was a member of the Nicaraguan Government junta and was compelled to resign following the violation of certain commitments to the basic principles of the revolution.

COUNTRIES APPROVE ADHERENCE TO CANAL NEUTRALITY PROTOCOL

Nicaragua's Approval

PA250225 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 27 Apr 80 p 3-A

[Text] His Excellency Marcos A. Valle Martinez, Nicaragua's extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador to our government, appeared on 22 April at the Panamanian Foreign Ministry to deliver, in the name of the Nicaraguan Government, the Nicaraguan document of adherence to the protocol on the canal's permanent neutrality and on the functioning of the Panama Canal. Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores received this document and decided to send it to the OAS General Secretariat so it can be deposited in accordance with article 3 of the above-mentioned protocol.

Taiwan's Approval

PA250226 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 23 Apr 80

[Text] The Government of the Republic of China has approved the adherence to the neutrality protocol of the Torrijos-Carter treaties, Panamanian Ambassador to Taiwan Ramon Sieiro has cabled his excellency the president of the republic.

The cable, in which the Panamanian diplomat informs the president of the Chinese authorities' decision follows:

Your Excellency Mr President Dr Aristides Royo:

It is a pleasure to notify you that the Government of the Republic of China has approved that its respective organs adhere to the Panama Canal neutrality treaty. The documents will be sent this week to the Chinese Embassy in Panama for their corresponding delivery. Greetings, Ambassador Sieiro.

GUARD OFFICER DISCUSSES MEETINGS WITH POLITICAL PARTIES

PA301551 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 26 Apr 80 pp 1, 6-A

[By Eva E. Montilla]

[Excerpts] "If we want to be a country that keeps its basic social peace, which is indispensable for development, all Panamanians have to have the opportunity to express their views and, if some small-minded individuals are scared, the National Guard is certainly more openminded than that," Lt Col Roberto Diaz Herrera, executive secretary of the National Guard commander's office, has stated.

Diaz Herrera made the statement during the second political training seminar for garrison and zone chiefs held last week.

The seminar was sponsored by the National Guard Political Training School [Escuela Nacional de Capacitacion Politica de la Guardia Nacional--ESCANACAP] which, our source said, "is the result of the efforts of Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera and the general staff to keep the officers and enlisted men informed."

"In view of the greater democratic opening or the consolidation of democracy under President Royo's administration," he said, "the ESCANACAP has begun to receive requests from various political and social groups wanting to participate in the dialogues."

He said that this is how the Agrarian Labor Party, the Liberal Party, the Christian Democratic Party and the People's Party have participated in the dialogues. The National Council of Private Enterprise will also participate soon.

"These dialogues," Diaz said, "are very important for us because they demonstrate that our institution can listen to any sector's views within a framework of real ideological pluralism at a time when the world is calling for open dialogue without sectariansim or narrowmindeness toward any political groups."

What does this type of policy mean to the National Guard?

"A new experience, although it is not something that has started this year. The dialogues began in 1968, perhaps in a less organized fashion, with various political, economic and social groups," Diaz Herrera said.

He added that this experience might be an exception to the rule in Latin America because the armed forces are leading the way to a general debate which has become an open, really democratic forum.

Doesn't this kind of dialogue contradict the principles behind the National Guard retreat announced by General Torrijos?

"The political retreat," he stressed, "does not entail being misinformed. On the contrary, we have more time to take care of domestic affairs while bearing in mind all that is going on around us."

Would you be willing to meet with the Panamenist Party if it makes a formal request?

He said that any political, social or economic group interested can participate in the dialogues as long as it makes a formal request according to the guidelines of the program. "We would be willing to hear out the Panamenist Party in a lofty debate and I hope it feels the same way," he stated.

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY ASKS TO MEET WITH GUARD OFFICERS

PA302130 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 28 Apr 80 p 19

[Letter to Gen Omar Torrijos, National Guard commander-in-chief, from Organizing Committee of Revolutionary Workers Party dated 24 Apr 80]

[Text] Dear General Torrijos: Our organization has watched with great interest the recent developments in the relations between the institution you head and a number of political parties with a variety of ideological and political leanings.

It is undeniable that these relations, which find public expression through discussions with the original officers corps [oficialidad] constitute a very interesting development in view of the special moment the nation is experiencing as part of the world and, above all, of this region.

Our commitment to struggle for a democratic nation in order to pave the way to structural changes with a genuine and historical popular content leads us to send you this letter and to ask for participation in these talks between the parties and the National Guard.

We are fully conscious that a dialogue--regardless of how formal or sincere it may be--cannot bridge the gulf dividing us. However, it can indeed improve our understanding of the group of officers, who come from the same districts, schools and peasant and worker families as our revolutionary militants. We may be able to understand each other for this reason.

We have already met these officers in the streets but under tense and conflictive circumstances. We are positive, however, that we will be given the opportunity to meet again to analyze the reasons prompting such unfortunate but at the same time objectively explainable--and perhaps even necessary--encounters.

We will be waiting for your response.

Very truly your,

(Signed) Egbert N. Wetherborne

COMMUNIST LEADER LECTURES AT POLITICAL SEMINAR

PA282256 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 25 Apr 80 pp 1, 6-A

[By special correspondent Eva E. Mantilla]

[Excerpt] Farallon, 25 Apr--After stating that democracy exists in Panama and admitting that it is the duty of the military to participate in the changes that occur in this country, communist leader Carlos Changmarin thanked the National Guard for the opportunity to participate in the political training seminar for chiefs of garrisons and military zones. Changmarin pointed out that just as other people are called upon to participate in the processes of changes, the military is also dutybound to do so, and not as in oligarchic times when they were tasked with safeguarding property.

He went on to say that the Communist Party is not going to seize power in Panama since this is a process of development for which the opinion of the members of the political organization must be taken into account. On the contrary, he added, the Marxists-Leninists are organized into a front.

He pointed out that the Catholic Church has some progressive sectors. He also commented that the working class is the one that determines the wealth--this is why communism seeks that this class accomplish its political mission after a scientific analysis of the social classes is made.

Speaking before an audience of chiefs of garrisons and military zones, the Marxist-Leninist leader stressed that "we communists were the first to go to the Canal Zone to fight Yankee imperialism, for which reason we are patriots. We are not exotic, as we have been described, because our ideas are universal."

Speaking to the members of the National Guard he emphasized that the oligarchs do not accept the military, although they deal with them and even invite them to meet with them, because they do not consider them as being within their social class.

HONDURAN, SALVADORAN MILITARY, OAS OBSERVERS MEET

PA012022 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1432 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 1 May (ACAN-EFE)--Officers of the general staff of the Salvadoran and Honduran armed forces attended a meeting on Monday in Honduran territory which was also attended by OAS observers, it was learned here today, Thursday.

The meeting took place in the home of Huberto Pinto in the city of Ocotepeque in the Western Honduran department of the same name which is located on the border of Guatemala and El Salvador. The 2-hour meeting began at 0900 (1500 GMT).

City traffic was paralyzed and soldiers in combat gear cordoned off the area. This led news correspondents accredited to Ocotepeque to surmise and report to Tegucigalpa that Salvadoran President Col Adolfo Majano, Guatemalan President Gen Romero Lucas and Honduran chief of state Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia were meeting there.

This was denied by Majano in El Salvador and by the Guatemalan secretary of the presidency, while official sources in Honduras remained totally silent, giving more credibility to the reported version.

However, this morning, Thursday, military sources in Ocotepeque confirmed to HRN, La Voz de Honduras, correspondents that the meeting had been a meeting of militarymen and not presidents.

The Honduran radio station was told that the nearly 600 Salvadoran refugees in the Honduran departments of Lempira and Ocotepeque who fled from the fighting between leftist and rightist forces and the armed forces of El Salvador were discussed.

Also discussed was the Honduran-Salvadoran border conflict, an issue which provoked a 100-hour war between the two armies in 1979.

Both countries were on the verge of taking large-scale military actions in 1977. The OAS sent in observers and the troops withdrew to a distance of 6 kilometers, creating a demilitarized zone under OAS control where police patrols of the two countries circulate intermittently.

COSTA RICA

CONTACTS TO REESTABLISH AIRLIFT WITH CUBA TO BE MADE

PA010320 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1752 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Excerpts] San Jose, 30 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--The Costa Rican Government has announced that today it will make several telephone calls to the Cuban Government to reestablish the airlift to evacuate the several thousands of Cuban refugees still remaining at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana. The sources have stated that the calls will be made by the foreign minister's private secretary, Carlos Aguilar Calderon.

In the meantime, a plane chartered by Cuban refugees living in Miami is standing by in San Jose for President Fidel Castro's authorization to continue the evacuation to Costa Rica.

At present there are 370 Cubans in San Jose waiting to travel to the United States and other countries. They are lodged at La Casona, which housed the presidential palace for half a century.

The transfer of the 10,000 Cuban refugees was negotiated by the Costa Rican Government by granting them permanent asylum when Cuba announced that it would only authorize their departure to those countries which offered them residence.

Nevertheless, the Costa Rican Government has stated that according to its political constitution and laws, once the refugees are in San Jose, it cannot prevent them from traveling to third countries, which is not acceptable to the Cuban regime.

CARAZO 'SATISFIED' WITH CANCELLATION OF U.S. MANEUVERS

PA012208 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 1 May 80

[Interview with Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo conducted by William Cespedes at the presidential palace--live]

[Text] [Carazo] Thank you, Radio Reloj, for this opportunity to comment on a report which has a deeply satisfying significance for us. I have learned that the U.S. Government has canceled the holding of military maneuvers which it planned to hold on 8 May in the Caribbean area.

First of all, I am satisfied that the maneuvers have been suspended. Second, I am satisfied that our reasons, which are reasons based on peace and tranquillity in the region, have been heeded and that, therefore, we will no longer have any reason for concern or provocation regarding this serious problem.

I congratulate the U.S. Government, and the President, and I am deeply pleased to have the opportunity to do so on the occasion of the cancellation of the simulated war landing and ship movement exercise which would not have favored at all the situation existing in the Caribbean and Central American region.

[Question] Mr President, do you think it was your request that moved the U.S. Government to decide to suspend these maneuvers in the Caribbean area?

[Answer] I believe that the fact that the U.S. Government has canceled the operation is due to its own considerations on the matter, substantiated of course by the views of some persons who consider that the most important thing is peace. We have professed peace in Costa Rica and, therefore, I voiced my opinion contrary to large-scale maneuvers in the southeast area off the island of Cuba, in Guantanamo Bay and in other areas of the Caribbean.

Therefore, the cancellation satisfies me as a citizen of America.

GOVERNMENT, AMBASSADORS DISCUSS EMBASSY SECURITY

PA301252 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] The Public Security Ministry, considering the need to provide for any abnormal situation that could occur, met with all the ambassadors accredited in our country to discuss certain matters related to the protection that we are capable of providing to diplomatic missions.

Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria said that during the meeting this morning he talked with diplomatic representatives to coordinate and plan systems to be used.

It was proposed that electronic systems be installed at every embassy. These would have to be installed at the expense of the respective embassies, but they would be linked to a center of communications [words indistinct] that would give an alarm immediately.

The deputy minister of security said that the meeting this morning was very cordial. Attendance was 100 percent and the ambassadors are quite willing to cooperate as much as possible.

To begin the study of this security system, an official from the ministry will be sent to determine installation possibilities. Subsequently, all matters related to this security matter will be channeled through the Foreign Ministry.

Reinforcement of security does not appear to be urgently needed in Costa Rica, but all the foreign representatives agreed that it is better to be safe than sorry.

MONGE WINS LIBERATION PARTY PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION

PA281646 Paris AFP in Spanish 0200 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] San Jose, 27 Apr (AFP)--Luis Alberto Monge, who is 55 years old today, won by a wide margin the presidential nomination of the National Liberation Party, the country's main opposition party, which advocates a social democratic policy.

The party's electoral committee reported that when the votes were counted from the 50 voting polls installed in 18 different parts of the country, the result was 6,000 valid votes. Of this, 3,923 votes were for Monge and 2,085 for Carlos Manuel Castillo, the other contender.

The winner, who was nominated as a presidential candidate by his party in 1978 and who has great political experience, could become the next president of Costa Rica if his party wins the elections 2 years from now.

Monge said that his main concern is the unity of the National Liberation Party and the work he has ahead when his party wins the elections in 1982.

Monge's victory was celebrated throughout the country by his followers. In this capital automobiles displaying green and white banners honked their horns along the main avenues and streets and everywhere where Monge was the favorite there was general rejoicing for his victory.

MONGE PAYS VISIT TO CASTILLO FOR PARTY UNITY

PA291418 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] A visit which was considered very positive for the unity of the National Liberation Party [PLN] was made by Luis Alberto Monge, the party's candidate, to Carlos Manuel Castillo. Monge arrived at Castillo's home at 1700 and talked with him.

Monge said that this was their first contact to begin to design the modus operandi for their cooperation in the struggle for the presidency of the republic in 1982.

The meeting was brief but laid down the foundations for agreement between PLN leaders Monge and Castillo.

Both Luis Alberto Monge and Carlos Manuel Castillo voiced disapproval for the attitude of Gonzalo Facio, who intends to form a new party following Castillo's defeat. Both said that the unity of the PLN is the best thing for both the party and the nation.

Monge's visit with Castillo yesterday at 1700 was described as a magnificent move by candidate Monge Alvarez toward the unity of the PLN, which should not go to the 1982 elections divided, said deputies of that party.

EL SALVADOR

PLANNING MINISTER RESIGNS OVER AGRARIAN DISPUTE

PA011909 Paris AFP in Spanish 1854 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] San Salvador, 1 May (AFP)--Salvadoran Planning Minister Roberto Salazar Candell, 36, who has no political affiliation, resigned today from his post in disagreement with a decree enforced this week by the Salvadoran Government junta.

Through this decree, No 207, ownership of leased properties passed to the peasants who were working them. Salazar said that the agrarian law also affects small landowners whose leased properties will be taken away.

The former planning minister strongly criticized the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] which is in power with the military, and said that it is legislacing from the top down "which should not be."

Salazar centered his criticism on top PDC leader Jose Napoleon Duarte who is a member of the government junta, and labeled him the father of the agrarian reform bills. Salazar left today for Chile where he will reside.

FORMER VICE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE RELEASED BY KIDNAPPERS

PA300347 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1602 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 29 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Kidnapped former vice presidential candidate Mario Pacheco Araujo was released today by his captors and is safe at home, it was learned today in this capital. Pacheco was detained on 15 April by a group of armed civilians as he left his home in the northern part of San Salvador. No political group has so far claimed responsibility for his kidnapping. Pacheco was nominated to the vice presidency in 1967 by the Christian Democratic Party, now in power.

A note of thanks published by the Pacheco family today in the two Salvadoran morning newspapers announced Pacheco's release to the Salvadorans. No information has been released on the conditions for Pacheco's liberation or on the name of the organization responsible for his kidnapping. The Pacheco family maintained silence during the 15 days of Mario Pacheco's kidnapping.

The authorities have also not revealed any information regarding the kidnapping and his later release.

According to persons close to the Pacheco family, Mario has in recent times dedicated himself totally to his profession and has not been involved in politics.

FPL, PRTC MILITANTS OCCUPY RADIO STATIONS

PA011410 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] San Salvador--Clandestine Marxist-Leninist organizations occupied at noon yesterday two radio stations in San Salvador and broadcast messages advocating armed struggle to attain political power.

The Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces [FPL], occupied Radio Exito on the outskirts of southern San Salvador, while Radio Internacional in the northern part of the capital was occupied by the Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers [PRTC].

GUERRILLAS CLASH WITH NATIONAL GUARD; TWO KILLED

PA011416 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] There has been shooting in El Salvador. Our correspondent Carlos Samayoa of the large YSJ network has reported that a National Guard vehicle was attacked last night in the western town of Santa Ana, 66 km west of San Salvador. Later there was an intense shootout between the guerrillas and guardsmen, apparently leaving two dead.

Meanwhile, in downtown San Salvador some hooded men shot a barbershop attendant.

MILITARY UNITS PATROL SAN SALVADOR'S STREETS

PA011508 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] Military units are patrolling Salvadoran streets in order to prevent the demonstration announced by the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses to celebrate the International Labor Day.

Also, six bodies were found in Zacatecoluca last night. Moreover, it was reported that the San Miguel garrison was attacked for the third time. Twenty five bodies were found in various parts in El Salvador. The indiscriminate killing continues. It was reported that new clashes occurred in the country's interior.

Apparently, insurrection has become general throughout the country.

DISTURBANCES ERUPT DURING LABOR DAY DEMONSTRATION

PA011754 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1710 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] San Salvador, 1 May (ACAN-EFE)--At least three people were wounded in San Salvador this morning as unidentified individuals with bombs and firearms broke up a leftwing demonstration which was getting underway in the eastern section of the capital. No deaths have been reported. The incident occurred around 1630 GMT near the Roasales Hospital, the biggest hospital in the country.

The demonstration had been convened by the Marxist Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses. After the disturbances, the board decided to go ahead with the march and rally planned since the beginning of the week to mark International Labor Day.

It was also reported that in Soyapango, on the eastern outskirts of San Salvador, alleged leftwingers set off nine "propaganda" bombs without causing any damage or injuries.

COMMENTARY SAYS NICARAGUA NOW COMMUNIST COUNTRY

PA291346 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1830 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Salvadoran Broadcasters Association commentary]

[Text] Nicaragua has joined the list of communist countries. If there were any doubts, the resignations of Mrs Violeta de Chamorro and industrialist Alfonso Robelo as members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction made things more evident. The top Sandinist leaders have gradually shown that they want to impose a communist system totally opposed to authentic democracy. The clear demonstrations of Cuban infiltration in Nicaraguan affairs show Fidel Castro's intentions. The situation was made clearer by the trip of government representatives to Russia to sign economic, social and cultural agreements.

It is obvious that in Nicaragua there is only one political party, if it can be called a political party. There is no freedom of expression. The people cannot express their views. One can only speak if one agrees with the laws or decrees of the reconstruction junta. It is evident that, just as in Cuba, many years will pass before the Nicaraguan people can elect their own government. We know what is occurring in Cuba after 21 years of Fidel in power. The Cubans prefer to die in a free country rather than to endure a life of hell in Cuba as the Cuban refugees who are leaving the island have stated.

Whatever occurs in Nicaragua is up to the Nicaraguans. We cannot meddle in the affairs of others. If we are concerned about the situation it is because they are our neighbors and because the communist system does not respect anything. Nicaragua is another example. It is a new mirror into which we should look. The Nicaraguan people believed in a return to a democratic life and that was what should have happened. However, they let the banner of real political pluralism fall. The real Nicaraguan citizens who wanted a new life could not maintain the banner of freedoms on high. Now they will have to bear the communist dictatorship for God knows how many years.

COMMENTARY CALLS FOR PROPER USE OF U.S. LOAN

PA301357 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1830 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Salvadoran Broadcasters Association commentary: "Valuable U.S. Loan to El Salvador"]

[Text] The Salvadoran people have been informed that last week the governments of El Salvador and the United States signed a contract to carry out four basic activities involving over 81 million colones to promote the economic stability of El Salvador.

Without a doubt, that sum will revitalize our country's economy, particularly the peasant sector and the poorer communities.

The aforementioned economic injection is more than opportune in a month in which agriculture is about to resume its activities. It is now a question of having both the small- and medium-scale farmer become confident enough to decide to take on the loans which will later be easy to pay off. This confidence comes only from familiarity with the rules of the game. Otherwise, this decision would have been almost useless.

El Salvador is a country which is trying to take new paths. It has its first opportunity to demonstrate that it is possible to administer borrowed funds with the greatest possible honesty, funds which in the final analysis are repaid by the people through their taxes. For this reason, we citizens have the right to choose and to demand that they be handled by experts.

The sun has come out in our country. The storm is passing. Peasants have at their disposition a considerable quantity of funds to make the land produce the goods needed for the Salvadoran diet and, if the experts direct agricultural work properly, it is possible that there may even be enough for export.

All this brings us new confidence in our future. It is a matter of having us all cooperate, some of us working honestly and intelligently and the others working physically, doing things properly to get the best yield from the land.

BPR SAID READY TO WORK OCCUPIED HACIENDAS

PA010420 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1248 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] The People's Revolutionary Bloc (BPR) announced that its members are ready to start working on farms they occupied on 18 March. The Farm Workers Federation and BPR members have occupied several farms. The most important are the Yurique Hacienda in Dulce Nombre de Maria, Chalatenango Department, and the Linares Hacienda in the jurisdiction of Jiquilisco, Usulutan Department. The latter hacienda has more than 300 manzanas.

GUATEMALA

ARMED INDIVIDUALS KIDNAP UNION LEADERS AT CNT HEADQUARTERS

PA302353 Paris AFP in Spanish 1848 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 30 Apr (AFP)--The National Central of Workers (CNT) was attacked last night by eight armed individuals who kidnapped the union and peasant leaders who were at the headquarters, it was reported here today.

The action is supposedly linked to the 1 May celebration since the workers were preparing antigovernment placards which would be carried by the workers in tomorrow's march.

Union sources told AFP that 8 peasants, 2 children, 6 high school students and 2 union leaders were kidnapped.

Miguel Angel Olayo, the CNT guard, told the press that the kidnappers also took a mimeograph, typewriters, papers and placards. The guard was beaten with the butt of a gun by the kidnappers who tried to prevent him from seeing how many people they had kidnapped.

Several writs of habeas corpus were filed last night but so far no positive results have been obtained.

TRADE UNION LEADER SHOT TO DEATH 21 APR

PA012235 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 24 Apr 80 p 21

[By Arturo Rivas Herrera, correspondent]

[Text] Horacio Samayoa Mayen, secretary general of the southern region Autonomous Trade Union Federation [FRAS], was shot 14 times on Monday night by unidentified individuals at Nereidas bar. The reasons for the killing have not yet been disclosed.

The union leader was in the bar with his 18-year-old son, Ernesto Horacio Samayoa, who was shot in the leg and managed to escape by jumping behind a wall. There were 20 9 mm bullet marks left on the walls.

The Facts

According to the testimony of witnesses, the victim was drinking beer accompanied by his son, who sipped a soft drink when two youths rushed into the bar and immediately started shooting at Samayoa Mayen who was hit by the first burst of the submachinegun.

HONDURAS

CUBAN REFUGEES WILL NOT BE RECEIVED

PA010341 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1716 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 29 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Honduran Foreign Minister Eliseo Perez Cadalso said today that Honduras will not give asylum to any Cubans who for several days have been occupying the Peruvian Embassy in Havana. He confirmed that the government does not have the money to care for more refugees since it is already caring for close to 7,000 Nicaraguans and since Salvadorans have started to arrive.

"We are not heartless. Legally and morally we support the position of the Andean Pact countries, particularly Peru, but Honduras does not have the economic means to provide territorial asylum." The foreign minister recalled that the national treasury is "being strained to provide halfway decent conditions for thousands of Nicaraguans and several hundred Salvadorans who have taken refuge in our land."

Peru has asked the Honduran Government to take in an unspecified number of Cuban refugees who took refuge in its embassy and who are now almost leaving Cuba systematically. Ever since Peru began its negotiations official Honduran sources discarded the possibility that Honduras could provide asylum, but it had said the request would be considered.

IMMIGRATION OFFICE ORDERS 100 NICARAGUANS DEPORTED

PA011715 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1435 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 1 May (ACAN-EFE)--Honduras' general Directorate of Population and Immigration Policy announced here today the deportation of 100 Nicaraguans who recently entered the country illegally. The bureau reported that those people claimed to be sympathizers of Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle who was toppled last year by the Sandinist National Liberation Front guerrillas, now in power in Nicaragua.

However, the Honduran administration did not give them refugee status because Nicaragua is no longer in a state of war, because they had no papers and because they crossed the border illegally.

The Nicaraguans who have been deported back to their country had spread out over Honduran territory where they were causing trouble to Hondurans.

It was unofficially reported that the Honduran Government is also studying how to get more than 3,000 former National Guardsmen and their families out of the country. These people arrived shortly after Somoza was overthrown.

These refugees experience all sorts of difficulties in various special camps set up by the Honduran administration which took care of up to 120,000 refugees during the days of intensive fighting between Somoza's National Guard and the Sandinist guerrilla forces.

The Somozists are also causing serious trouble to the government, which does not have the money to provide adequate care for them. Furthermore, they are engaged in criminal activities.

LABOR DAY CELEBRATIONS HELD WITHOUT INCIDENTS

PA012225 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1951 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 1 May (LATIN)--Some 10,000 persons gathered in this capital to commemorate Labor Day. According to a police source, there were no incidents reported. During the meeting, labor leaders spoke in support of the revolutionary movements in Nicaragua, El Salvador and Guatemala. Similar meetings were held in cities in the interior without any disturbances.

NICARAGUA

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS U.S. CARIBBEAN MANEUVERS

PA011508 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] The United States has suspended the naval maneuvers in the Caribbean but the air maneuvers are still in effect. The United States justified this action by saying that the navy ships will be used to help the criminals who are leaving Cuba.

Our Foreign Ministry delivered a note of protest to the U.S. ambassador on the scheduled maneuvers in the Caribbean. Acting Foreign Minister Jacinto Suarez delivered the official note of protest to U.S. Ambassador Lawrence Pezzullo yesterday.

In the official note, the Nicaraguan revolutionary government stated that the military maneuvers, scheduled for 8 May in the Caribbean, will only contribute to increased international tension, particularly in the already agitated Central American region. This causes deep concern on the part of our government.

INTERIOR MINISTRY HOLDS EVENT TO MARK 1 MAY

PA301353 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Excerpts] The event held by the Interior Ministry this afternoon to mark 1 May, International Labor Day, was a multitudinous and thrilling event with a true militant spirit. Units of the Sandinist Peoples Army [EPS], the police and various branches of the Interior Ministry filled the Espana sports stadium and expressed with vibrant slogans our armed forces' feeling of unity with the working class.

Placards highlighted the classist spirit of the event, some of which contained clear warnings, like the one that read: "The militias, the army and the police will crush the CIA."

The revolutionary zeal of the crowd attracted the attention of newsmen because such spontaneous and significant enthusiasm as that observed today is seldom seen.

Speakers included Comdr Hugo Torres, [words indistinct] armed forces delegate to the State Council; Companero Rolando Membreno, on behalf of the Sandinist Workers Central; Omar (Alechsleven), chief of the EPS cultural section; and guerrilla Commander Marcos A. Somarriba.

RURAL WORKERS SUPPORT GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS

PA291520 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Resolution issued by second assembly of Farm Workers Association at Ruben Dario Theatre--date not given; read by announcer]

[Text] 1--We fully support the composition of the State Council as approved by the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction because we feel it fairly reflects the social and political forces in our country.

2--We will build the State Council into a truly democratic body, totally different from the Somozist congress.

3--We support the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and its government program. It was precisely the government junta's decision to move ahead with this program for the benefit of the people which prompted the resignation of Engineer Robelo. His resignation shows his personal inability to represent and defend the interests of the entire people.

4--We will move ahead with the task of strengthening all of our rank-and-file bodies and promoting production as well as political development.

5--We will continue to uphold the policy of national unity. In so doing, we will continue working for the unity of peasants and workers. We urge the patriotic entrepreneurs to promote and honest y participate in the reconstruction task by investing, increasing production and respecting the rights we acquired through the spilled blood of the best children of our working class.

6--As we did in the past, we raise the banners of our struggle for defense of our sovereignty, the rejection of intervention and right to self-determination. We are prepared to defend these rights as forcefully as in the past. The defense of human rights--the first of which is the right to life--is one of the tasks the revolution has undertaken. We are determined to promote it because the right to life is the right to eat, to receive medical attention and to earn a fair salary. The life we are defending is not a life of oppression and poverty but a dignified life. We reject the hypocritical defense of human rights on the part of individuals and groups which have made and continue to make a living out of the trampling of those rights.

CAUS LEADER ASKS FOR MARXISM-LENINISM AMONG WORKERS

PA021231 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1637 GMT 1 May 80

[Speech by Manuel Suarez Estrada, member of Central of Labor Action and Unity, during a public rally on 1 May in Plaza de la Revolucion, Managua--live]

[Text] Greetings companeros, from the Sandinist National Liberation Front, from the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and fellow workers.

The Central of Labor Action and Unity (CAUS), as the genuine representative of organized modern proletariat movement of Nicaragua, expresses its united salute on this 1 May, International Labor Day. From this stand in the Plaza de la Revolucion, CAUS also wishes to express a warm salute to the people and Government of USSR [applause], of Cuba [applause], of countries of the socialist community, to the international movement, to the World Federation of Trade Unions and to all the people and oppressed countries in the world that, in pursuit of freedom and social progress, are struggling to rid themselves of the yoke imposed by imperialist exploitation and the oligarchies of the capitalist system. [applause]

Our fervent and revolutionary salute to the heroic people of El Salvador, who are struggling for freedom and socialism. [applause]

In a desperate effort to maintain local and foreign monopolies' domination and exploitation, the Christian Democratic military junta of El Salvador has unleashed a ruthless persecution consisting of arrests and massive and brutal assasination of our Salvadoran brothers. For this we condemn the Salvadoran military junta and express our heartfelt proletariat greeting to the Salvadoran working class, people, communists and democratic revolutionaries and our unconditional solidarity with their noble cause for freedom which is also the cause of the Nicaraguan workers and people. [applause]

We greet the heroic Chilean people whose difficult and unswerving struggles against the fascist regime of Augusto Pinochet is bound to end in another impressive victory of the oppressed in Latin America.

On this day, 1 May 1980, the Central of Labor Action and Unity wishes to express to all the nations of Central America and the rest of Latin America an enthusiastic message of unity and unconditional solidarity in the struggle for democracy, national liberation and socialism.

On this 1 May which we are celebrating in the Nicaragua liberated from the Somozist regime, CAUS represents the working class' unwavering unity and its decision to continue struggling for the unity in one single movement of the Nicaraguan working class.

On this 1 May, CAUS launches a revolutionary appeal to all labor organizations, to workers and peasants to close ranks to defend and consolidate the revolution and to defeat the counterrevolutionary maneuvers of the reactionary bourgeoisie which has launched a campaign to obstruct and destroy the Nicaraguan revolution. [applause]

CAUS exhorts the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and the Sandinist National Liberation Front not to give in to the pressures of the bourgeoisie and imperialism. The junta of the government and the Sandinist Front must continue building up their trust on the working class, the peasants and the people. In a demonstration of extraordinary revolutionary determination, CAUS has been voluntarily working on behalf of the revolutionary process. When the people make the decision to be free nothing can stop them and you fellow Sandinists have the full support of the working class and the Nicaraguan people struggling against the reactionary forces and imperialism. [applause]

We fully support the formation of the State Council. We are not taking one step back regarding the people's majority in the State Council because it is a firm step in the struggle to conquer all the power for the people.

CAUS will know how to correspond with dignity and determination to the worker's interests in the State Council.

We are announcing at this great meeting that our Comrades Ariel Bravo Lorio and Adan Zambrano Calderon, worthy and loyal proletariat revolutionary leaders, are CAUS representatives to the State Council.

On behalf of the fallen martyrs, of the revolutionary struggle for socialism, the workers, peasants and various sectors of the population affiliated with CAUS, we promise to struggle inside and outside the State Council to see that the people have full control of power. In the decisive struggle the alliance between the working class and the poor peasants--fundamental forces of the socialist revolution--will be the promoters of the Nicaraguan revolutionary process. Our process which has a working class willing to impose its classist policy is trying to increase to the maximum its organization and political indoctrination.

Companeros, we have important and urgent tasks to carry out. But which is the most important? To carry out the struggle of principles and to develop and defend the revolutionary attitude of the labor movement which consists in spreading the principles of Marxism-Leninism among the masses, the formation and development of Marxist-Leninist conscience among the workers, peasants and people. Also important is the creation of an army to defend the revolution of the proletariat based on the unity of the labor movement, the revolutionary alliance of the workers and peasants, and the indestructible unity among the communists, Sandinists and socialists.

Long live the unity of the Nicaraguan labor movement! Long live the unification of the principle of the labor movement! [Shouts of "long live"] Long live the struggle for the defense and strengthening of Sandinist people's revolution! [shouts of long live"] Long live the Sandinist National Liberation Front! [shouts of "Long live"] Long live the Communist Party of Nicaragua! [shouts of "long live"] Long live the national Interlabor Union Commission! [shouts of "long live"] Long live the Central of Labor Action and Unity! [shouts of "long live"] Long live Sandino! [shouts of "long live"] Long live Carlos Fonseca Amador! [shouts of "long live"] Proletarians of the world unite! Free fatherland or death!

CASTRO DELIVERS SPEECH AT MAY DAY RALLY

FL020055 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2359 GMT 1 May 80

[Speech by Cuban President Fidel Castro at International Workers Day rally held at Jose Marti Revolution Square, Havana--live]

[Text] Compatriots: We know how many hours you already have spent standing on this square. We only ask one more effort from you. [rhythmic applause, prolonged chanting of "Fidel, friend, the people are with you"] When [Castro interrupted by prolonged chanting of "Fidel, Fidel, Fidel," and applause] Well, let us now give another demonstration of discipline. Let us be silent.

As I was saying, or trying to say, when we were coming to this rally this afternoon we could again see the incredible spectacle of absolutely deserted streets. We could imagine, or rather, I ask myself if we could imagine, the magnitude of this rally. We thought it must be a big one. We thought it would be the biggest over the 21 years of the revolution. Actually, however, it was impossible to imagine the magnitude of this rally. Perhaps only from the tower [presumably from the Jose Marti Monument], perhaps from the air, perhaps only graphically by means of the movies, television or photographs we will be able to see this rally. [indistinct chanting, applause]

I do not say this or make this observation thinking of what it means in support for us. I say it and I think it, thinking of what it means in support for our noble and just revolutionary ideas, [applause] what it means in support for our revolutionary cause. [applause]

It was a case of showing our strength, but not just to merely show it. A battle of the masses has been waged over recent days as never before in the history of the revolution, as much by its volume as by its intensity. The facts are known; it was necessary to do it. It was necessary to do this. [applause, chanting of "Let them go, Let them go"]

The enemy had to be shown and the enemy had to be taught that there can be no fooling around with the people. The enemy had to be shown that there can be no fooling around with the revolution. [applause] The enemy had to be shown that a people cannot be offended with impunity, [applause] that a people cannot be threatened with impunity. [shouts of "No"] And this image, this image is what they dreamed of destroying, the image of what the people are, the true revolutionary people, the proletarian people, the working people, the peasant people, the combatant people, the student people. [prolonged appaluse, indistinct chanting]

Perhaps they thought the revolution had weakened and you can see what weakness of the revolution they have uncovered. [rhythmic applause, indistinct chanting] You can see what type of a revolution they have found. That is why it was necessary to wage this battle.

As you know, over recent months our party and our people have been waging a tenacious and selfless struggle for exigency, to overcome inefficiencies, to overcome difficulties, This work was being done quietly and insistently for months. It could be said that our revolution, our people and our party were devoted to this work and to productive activities, especially the sugar harvest and the planting [of sugarcane], coping with the problems of the diseases of tobacco and sugarcane and the swine fever which mysteriously, mysteriously appeared almost simultaneously in our country. We were tackling various problems of our revolutionary process. We were struggling for development, struggling to improve everything within our material capabilities, and preparing for the congress of our party. We were involved in that task. But, why does this situation emerge? It is not a coincidence; it is not a coincidence.

What happens is that, as in all previous circumstances, every time they have messed with us they have come the worse for it; every time they have provoked us they have come out the losers. You know the facts. And if it were not for the presence of foreign journalists, it would not be necessary to speak much about the background. But the issue was unleashed as a result of the provocations at the embassies of Peru and Venezuela. Everyone knows that imperialism wanted to affect relations between Cuba and Venezuela and between Cuba and Peru. It had that idea for a long time and was planning things.

We cannot forget that is was precisely in Venezuela and with the participation of Venezuelans that the monstrous crime of Barbados [sabotage of Cuban airliner] was planned and executed. It was one of the most indignant actions that has ever happened over all this time. We all know that all those people have not even been tried and that frequently there is even talk that they are going to be released because they, some of them, have old relations with the ruling party of Venezuela.

We cannot forget that in Peru it was the navy of that country, the navy of that country--and we know this and I do not think they dare disagree--the navy of that country, agents of the navy that sank our two fishing boats--the Rio Jobabo and Rio Damuji. It was an incredible provocation.

Furthermore, neither can we can forget how the existing fishing agreement between Cuba and Peru, which had been in effect a long time and was functioning perfectly well and was useful, very useful for the Peruvians and helped to produce food for the Peruvians and also food for us, was unilaterally canceled. This was also a result of impositions by the navy, to make private agreements by virtue of which an individual without giving anything, just his signature, could become a millionaire.

We cannot forget how the Government of Peru did not fulfill a contract for the construction of 20 tuna fishing boats which we signed with them and by virtue of which our country spent tens of millions of dollars on a fish processing plant. Nevertheless, the contract was not fulfilled. The boats were not built and we were left with the plant and without the boats.

All this has its history and background. Logically, these things began to cool the relations which at one time were warm and close with the revolutionary government of Velasco Alvarado. [applause] These were relations that began during those difficult days for Peru, when our people, at the request of the [Peruvian] revolution, although no diplomatic relations existed, made 100,000 blood donations in 10 days. And our doctors and nurses volunteered, and our construction workers volunteered, and our people volunteered to help the fraternal people of Peru, [applause] the fraternal people of Peru, yes, because we call and always will call the people of Peru and Venezuela our fraternal people of Peru and Venezuela. [applause]

We gave the people [of Peru] our blood with pleasure because it is the people who generally die in those catastrophies; it is their homes that are destroyed. The homes of the wealthy and bourgeoisie are earthquake-proof. If we had to do it again, we would do it. Just as it happened one day in Chile when the circumstances arose in which we donated our rationed sugar, which Laura Allende recalled yesterday in a beautiful letter.

That is how our people are. That is the people who are here, [applause] these people of workers, of soldiers, [applause] the internationalist people, the people of the glorious combatants in Angola and Ethiopia, the people from whom more than 100,000 combatants of their armed forces already have performed internationalist missions. [applause] [These are] the people who, when teachers are requested for Nicaragua, offer 29,500 teachers. That is the people, not the lumpens who want to represent them with those scum who entered the Peruvian Embassy.

[Applause, shouts of "scum," other indistinct chanting] That was what offended our people the most. That dust and other dust brought this mud, and those winds brought these storms. [laughter]

And then, something strange, something strange which did not occur at any other embassy. They had thugs, delinquents and lumpens who went to request visas and they [at the embassy] would not grant them even if they were crazy because if they had wanted to grant the visas, well, they would have known that we know enough [of these elements]. They were not granted visas.

When they used violence to enter, crashing a truck or bus through the fence, then they would be received with all honors, protected, granted refugee, have their fare paid and received as heroes. This could do nothing except encourage lumpens to undertake such activities. It could not have had other results.

And the patience we displayed, practically for years in some cases, was of no use. We explained to them that it was incorrect, that it was going to have bad consequences, that it was going to stimulate violence against diplomatic missions, that such a policy should not continue. We resolved the problem for them on repeated occasions because they said they could not live with those elements inside. We could have said: Let them stay there forever. But [they said] please, we do not want to live with these people; we have these problems. And we authorized the departure of such elements. We did it repeatedly. And always the thing we foresaw happened. Immediately after a group left, another one entered [the embassy]. That is how it was.

But why the embassies of Venezuela and Peru? Why did this not happen at the Mexican Embassy, for example? Why did it not happen at the Guyanese Embassy or the Panamanian Embassy or the Jamaican Embassy, not to mention the Nicaraguan or Grenadian? It remains to be seen if there is some insane person who dares enter them either with a tank or a truck of whatever. No, they do not consider, they do not consider that because the lumpen knows governments almost as well as we do. And they know that Mexico has a friendly attitude toward Cuba and was not going to permit such despicable actions and such irregularities. Neither was Panama going to allow it, nor Guyana nor Jamaica.

Why were these things happening precisely in the embassies of Venezuela and Peru? Of course, it is clear that behind all this--behind the Barbados [plane sabotage], behind the sunken ships in Peru, behind the cancellation of the fishing agreement, behind the unfulfilled contract for the construction of 20 tuna fishing boats, behind all this--is the CIA. And the CIA is behind all these provocations.

And the disorder stopped with the death of soldier Ortiz Cabrera. [applause] That was the point when we could not take any more and we said that at any cost, and let this be understood clearly, at any cost--we even recalled that at one time everyone had broken [relations] with us and that, of course, could not be repeated again--we were prepared, at any cost, to put an end to those provocations. And when the revolution says that it is prepared to end something at any cost, everyone can be assured that it puts an end to it at any cost. [applause]

We simply removed the guards from the embassy. And we knew what was going to happen. We knew what was going to happen because imperialism and its lackeys cannot encourage lumpens for such a long time by offering them the moon or however the saying goes, offering them everything, filling them with illusions, while on the other hand they close the door to these people and encourage them to enter [the embassy] illegally by force. They are encouraged to leave illegally. But they are not granted entry. [as heard] We knew that when the guards were removed, and when the lumpens knew there were no guards, that the embassy would be filled with lumpens. And that is exactly what happened. It could be said that the lumpens did what was expected they would do.

A provisional guard had to be reestablished, because the guard at that embassy is provisional. I want to warn about this because the problem of what we do, what they are going to do and the situation of the persons who enter embassies by force remains to be resolved. There is not much importance now to removing such a guard because we have removed the guard from the Florida peninsula, and that is much bigger. [applause] We have had to remove the guard from the Forida peninsula. They have an easier path to leave. [applause]

Imperialism immediately took advantage of this problem. [It used] all the bourgeois and rightist press of this hemisphere and the world to launch a deluge of slander against Cuba and propaganda against Cuba. We expected that. But this battle is won, is being won and is going to be won completely, completely because we defy not only the Yankee military threats, we also defy the Yankee press monopolies or rather the imperialist press monopolies.

We defy this barrage; we defy the campaign with absolute imperturbability. If we are not willing to defy risks of any kind, the risks of aggression as well as the risks of their propaganda, if we are intimidated by the propaganda--to be intimidated by propaganda is like being intimidated by enemy guns. It is the same thing. We should not be afraid at all. We have learned that perfectly well during 21 years.

But they unleashed it in the belief that the people wanted to leave; that there were many dissidents, especially this belief--that there were dissidents. There is lumpen there in that embassy. You were able to see it in the film documentary. They do not know what the word dissidence means, they would not know the meaning of this word. [laughter] Then, they built up their campaign around this idea and of course, first it was the imperialist press and then, as can be imagined, the reactionary and rightist press against socialism, against communism, against the Cuban revolution.

Simultaneously, the Yankees were doing exactly the same thing. In recent months, there was an increase in illegal departures. People commandeered boats, often took the crew as hostages. Then they were received in Florida as heroes, as dissidents, as patriots, and so forth. And we warned them. We repeatedly warned them through diplomatic channels. We warned them. We also warned them publicly because we talked about this very point on 8 March, International Women's Day, at the closing of the congress. We warned them of the consequences this might bring. And we told them that Camarioca could be opened once more. On that day we set forth what the revolution's policy was, is and will be. And the thing is that the work of a revolution and the construction of socialism is a task of absolutely free and willing men and women. [applause]

He who has no revolutionary genes, he who has no revolutionary blood, he who does not have a mind that can adapt to the idea of a revolution, he who does not have a heart that can adapt to the effort and heroism required by a revolution: We do not want them; we do not need them. [cheers and applause] And at any rate, they are an insignificant part of the people, because what the imperialists do not want, what they want to hide, what hurts them to acknowledge are some truths. For instance, that there is no revolution with the mass strength of the Cuban revolution. [applause] There is no revolution, that is, our revolution; well, it is not good to make comparisons; it is not good. But, the mass strength, the moral strength, the political strength, the ideological strength of the revolution is tremendous. And when it is put to the test, you saw the 19 April march; you see this rally today. But it is not only numbers that count. You can see the quality and the spirit of the people. [applause]

This is the image that imperialism would like to hide because it does not suit them. They want the people to lose faith in Cuba. They want the people to grow discouraged with Cuba. In addition, in this whole hemisphere, well, let's exclude Nicaragua and Grenada. Or maybe they would admit it; they would agree with us.

In spite of everything, in spite of the fact that we have lumpen, that unfortunately we still have lumpen among us, in spite of the fact that we still have declassed individuals, that we still have antisocial individuals, we are the nationa that has the least number of antisocial individuals and lumpen in the hemisphere. We are the nation with the lowest rate of theft, although there were thiefs. [laughter] The lowest theft and crime rate. A minimal rate of drug abuse. There is no prostitution, no gambling, nothing. The Grenadians and the Nicaraguans have not yet been able to solve these problems and it will take them a lot of time to solve them, because we were unable to solve them in the first or the second year of the revolution either. But there is no society with a healthier moral atmosphere than our society in all this hemisphere [applause] There is no society with more moral values than those achieved by our society at the end of 21 years of revolution. None with such a sense of justice, with such a sense of justice, with such a sense of honor, with such a sense of dignity, with such an appreciation and admiration for merit, for work, for sacrifice.

And this is very much in evidence each time it is put to the test. And as we have often said, during the Angolan and Ethiopian wars, hundreds of thousands of Cubans volunteered to participate in those struggles. It is shown by the fact that we have 50,000 military and civilian compatriots abroad. It is shown by the fact that Cuban technicians are working in 35 countries. [applause] And the lumpen have no allies remaining here. At first, they [the imperialists] had the bourgeoisie, the landowners. They had vacillating individuals of the middle classes, including those of the petit bourgeoisie. But now, where are they going to find allies? Among the workers" [shouts of "No"!]

At first they sought out those classes because they existed as such in our country and they were their allies. Now they only have the lumpen. They are the only potential allies for imperialism. The lumpen. And some who have the mentality of lumpen or get mixed up with them. As simple as that. But they are the only potential allies left to imperialism. And this lumpen is where they have to get their refugees, their asylum seekers, their dissidents.

As I was saying, along with this, the United States was encouraging illegal departures from the country. And therefore, Mariel was opened. Mariel, which has surpassed Camarioca by far. Camarioca was nothing compared with Mariel.

[Shout from a man in the crowd] He is saying: Lovely Mariel, you have been wounded. [laughter] But look, rather than a wound, it was more of a self-inflicted wound. Let me explain. The funny thing is that this time it was not ourselves who proposed opening Mariel. No. The initiative was taken over there. In the heat of the situation and the campaign created in the United States itself in connection with the events at the Florida embassy [corrects himself[the Peruvian Embassy. In Florida, the idea of sending boats to pick up this lumpen was spontaneous. And then we simply limited ourselves to declaring that we would not receive them with guns and that they would be treated with complete courtesy. And we opened it. I do not know if this is hara-kiri or a wound or what. [laughs] The thing is that it was opened. Now we are going to see how we close it, how we can close it. [laughter] We'll see. [shouts from the crowd]

They are doing an excellent sanitation job for us. [laugher] The best. Now they are complaining. They say there are delinquents. As if this was a great discovery. As if they were amazed to find some delinquents. Now, who do they think broke into and took refuge in the Peruvian Embassy? Did they think they were intellectuals, artists, technicians, engineers? What did they think? That it was propaganda on our part? They thought that we were doing an injustice and calling poor dissidents lumpen. [shouts of "trash!"] And that was the type of individual making up the large majority of those who took refuge at the Peruvian Embassy.

Of course, some of them took their relatives. We cannot say that a child is a lumpen. It is tragic for a child to be the child of lumpen, a terrible tragedy.

But the large majority of the people there were of that kind: Lumpen. Some limp wrists [flojito]. [laughter] Some shameless creatures who had been covering up. [laughter] You know it; the committees [for the Defense of the Revolution] know it better than anyone. They know that some of those managed to slip through. By the way, they are the ones that produce the most irritation. Those who cover up. [shouts from the crowd]. Well now Mariel has opened. And we are strictly complying with our stand: That all who want to leave for a country that will receive them can leave. The building of socialism, revolutionary work is a task of free men and women. We must not forget this principle. It entails huge moral value. [applause]

Now, we have not granted a passport and safeconduct only to lumpen who took refuge in the embassy. No, we are giving them to all lumpen that request them. To all who request them. And of course, the lumpen say: "This is international lumpen day!" [laughter] When they heard that, all lumpen wanted their passports and their safeconducts.

And what are we going to do? Why should we refuse them? As GRANMA says, it is unfair and unconstitutional. What do they think they are going to receive there? Of course, at first they took the refined bourgeois, the well-dressed landowner. And then they took the physician, the professional. And remember they took half of our country's doctors. We had 3,000 and they took 6,000 [as heard]. Now it is very difficult, very difficult to take a doctor away, because the ones that stayed behind were the best ones, and doctors who trained along other lines, with a solidary and human spirit, doctors who are not money-minded. And we have more. Well, the proof is that there are about 1,500 doctors on internationalist missions. And there are no longer engineers, architects and teachers of the kind we had in the early days of the revolution. [applause]

Because we must say that in this battle many interesting things have been demonstrated. I would start by mentioning the incredible participation of the young. The combativeness and zeal of our young. Because this has been the first battle of a whole generation of youths, the first battle. [applause] The massive participation of women [applause]. Something remarkable. Besides, the attitude of intellectuals, of journalists, writers, artists, technicians, professionals, doctors has been an excellent attitude. It must be said that they have been on the frontline in this battle. Not to mention the students. [applause]

Of course, imperialism used to be able to select. Now, how is it going to be selective now? As (Nuez) says, they have no choice but to swallow the sword to the hilt. [laughter] That is the situation. But this was not all the problem. This was part of the problem. At the same time, there was the announcement of military maneuvers in the Caribbean. That was more serious. Air and naval landings at Guantanamo base. That was more serious, more serious.

And even more serious if we thought of the world situation. More serious if we analyzed the increasingly aggressive policy of imperialism toward us. Because maybe in the early days of this administration there were some gestures that could be thought of as positive, but later on--and increasingly so--the more reactionary elements, the so-called hawks in the U.S. Government were imposing their line of thinking and that line was increasingly aggressive toward Cuba. This did not start just now. This started with the Sixth Nonaligned Countries Summit. They were irritated by Cuba's strength, by Cuba's prestige, and by Cuba's position and victories within the nonaligned movement. And in the midst of the summit conference, they unleashed an excessive and hyprociticial campaign against Soviet personnel in Cuba, Soviet personnel that had been in Cuba for 16 years, since the October crisis. Something that had nothing to do with the October crisis agreements. Soviet military personnel. The Yankees knew that. They knew it.

They knew it since then and all the presidents knew it. And all of a sudden they discover Soviet military personnel. They said it was a brigade. We did not call it a brigade.

We had another name for it. I believe it was Study Center No 12. Who cares? The name is not important. We did not deny that those personnel were here and that we were very happy that those personnel had been here for 17 years. We are sorry that there are not more Study Center 12's. That there is no No 13, 14, 15. We would be even happier [applause] if we had available some more of these study centers. Because they are excellent study centers, I am telling you. [laughter]. But they knew it. That is where the hypocrisy, the phariseeism of imperialists lies. In the midst of the conference they stirred up a big scandal with all that. And they started a large-scale campaign. Later, it turned out that the U.S. Government's prestige was affected by all this because to discover it at such a late date forced it to adopt certain measures. But at the same time they organized a command of troops for the Caribbean. And they stationed it somewhere in Florida, in Key West. They established a troop command. Their fundamental concern was determined by the revolutionary victory in Nicaragua and the upsurge of the revolutionary movement in Central America.

They started to prepare intervention forces. And, of course, they used the Soviet military personnel in Cuba as a pretext. They also used it to exert pressure on us and to threaten Cuba. And late last year they carried out some little maneuver. But this other maneuver was bigger, more extensive, better equipped, more soldiers, stronger. Oh, no. We could not just sit here watching them organize this maneuver. As has been said, this maneuver is simply a rehearsal to invade our country; a shameless rehearsal of invasion. And on our own territory to boot. It is really intolerable. It is unacceptable. A maneuver on how to invade Cuba in our own territory.

The maneuvers turned into a serious problem. And we were not going to stand there with our arms crossed. We immediately adopted measures to mobilize the Eastern Army with reinforcements from other provinces to organize maneuvers of Cuba's armed forces in view of the Yankee maneuvers. [applause and chanting] It was only logical for the hurricane to turn around toward the United States. And so it did.

The United States has imposed on Cuba a blockade that has lasted over 20 years, a harsh economic blockade, which forbids even the sale of food and medicine--even medicine. A brutal thing that has been going on for 21 years. The United States is occupying part of our territory by force and against the will of our people. Now, what doctrine, principle, law, legality can be used as the basis for a naval base on the territory of another country against the will of the people? That has no legal or juridical or moral or principled basis. It is simply an act of force.

The United States sends over Cuban territory the very modern SR-71, which fly at an altitude of between 25,000 and 30,000 meters at very high speed. Those are the explosions which you hear every so often all over the country, because the breaking of the speed of sound creates these noises. Walls shake, glass windows shake each time the SR-71 goes by. It is not so easy to bring them down. Technically, it is not easy. Now, is this legal? Is it legal to blockade our country? Is it legal to have a naval base on our territory? Is it legal to violate our airspace? [shouts of "No!"] They are doing it. And in addition, the maneuvers.

But that was not all. Many of the comrades who have spoken today have mentioned it. They spoke of La Couvre, Giron, Escambray, the sabotage, the subversion plans, the introduction of agricultural diseases, the plans to assassinate the leaders of the revolution, Barbados. They recalled many things because there are many things of which the United States need be reminded.

It was not that we capriciously turned the hurricane that began at the Peruvian Embassy against the United States. The natural course of the hurricane was the United States. And the natural course of the struggle against those violations and blackmail was to remove the guard from Florida. It was the natural course and it should not have surprised them so much. They knew it could be done. And, as I said, in a formal sense we were not the ones who opened up Mariel.

They opened it from over there. We do not have policemen over there. That is their own affair. If people want to disobey their orders, that is their problem. We are free and legally able to do what we do within our own territory and to authorize the departure of the antisocial indviduals who want to leave. We are not forcing anyone at all. Let this be understood. We have never deported anyone. But we have an absolute right to authorize the departure of the antisocial individuals. And that is what we are doing. Well, the battle is becoming interesting.

Yesterday, or rather today, we started getting reports this morning that the Yankees had suspended the naval landing in Guantanamo. [cheers] A U.S. radio station early this morning reported that the naval landing had been suspended but not the air landing. But this afternoon we had complete reports and we were able to confirm through the U.S. Interests Section in Havana and Washington, which sent this open cable. It says: We have just spoken to Mr Miles Frechette, head of the Cuban Affairs Bureau at the State Department, who confirmed that the military maneuvers planned for Guantanamo have been completely canceled. [prolonged applause] Frechette commented that he had contacted the Voice of America to point out its mistake regarding a broadcast announcing that the part of the maneuvers involving parachute jumping would still be conducted.

Apparently they say the maneuvers will now be conducted somewhere along the Florida coast and the eastern U.S. coast. We know those maneuvers, their intentions, are prepared maneuvers that definitely threaten us, Central America and the Caribbean. But, of course, we are not going to discuss their right to conduct maneuvers on U.S. territory. What we discuss is the right to stage maneuvers on Cuban territory.

If this is so, there is no doubt that this is a notable success for the struggle of the people and of international solidarity. [applause] For this reason, the Cuban Government will suspend the special Giron 19 maneuvers that the Eastern Army was to have staged beginning on 7 May. [applause]

But the combating march is still on! [shouts] The combating march is still on! [applause] Because the combating march was to be staged against the maneuvers, against the blockade, against Guantanamo Base and against the SR-71 spy flights. [applause] Lest the Yankees try to take advantage of the fact that the people have been demoralized [shouts] in the middle of the battle.

The combative peolpe's march must go and it must go with even more strength than the 19 April march. [applause] It is a mobilization of the people against the blockade, against Guantanamo Base, the existence of a Yankee military base on our territory and against the violations of our airspace, for we must not remain silent. [shouts] We simply want to express before world public opinion our rejection and spirit of struggle against this. Now, if the U.S. Government announces that it has suspended the blockade against Cuba, that it will return our occupied territory in Guantanamo and that it will suspend the SR-71 flights, then we will gladly suspend the combative people's march. [shouts, applause] But they will not do it! They will not do it; they will not do it, but they will respect us a bit more; they will learn a bit more about Cuba. They will learn to respect Cuba more. [applause, slogans]

The United States has suspended the maneuver but it has not given up the right they give themselves to carry them out in 3, 4 or 5 months, whenever they believe there are more favorable international or other types of circumstances. Therefore, what they have to renounce is their presence in that piece of our national territory. That is why we will maintain these three (?banners) and we will organize the march.

They say I have organized it. The truth is that I wasn't the one who organized it. The march wasn't organized by Castro but by the mass organizations. Of course, the masses have their political leaders and the masses have their party. We don't go around with hypocrisies of any type. Just as we are here, we are in everything.

[Applause, shouts] We aren't going around creating fiction. We are united and we have a party and a leadership. But of course, the party cannot organize the march. It cannot. Only through the mass organizations can the march be held. Only through the unity of a revolution can the enthusiasm of an event such as this be created. Those are realities. Now then, all the people have participated in this. All the people have participated just as we are participating in this event.

Therefore, the march will be held on Saturday, 17 May, not on the 8th because that was when the maneuvers were going to start, but not the exact day when they were going to land those ships. So on Saturday, 18 May [as heard], the people's combative march will be held throughout the country. On this occasion it will not be 1 million. I estimate that around 5 million people will march that day. [applause] But of course, we should not boast of the success. It is not a time for boasting.

The enemy still exists. It is strong. It harasses us. It blockades us and threatens us and much more now in view of a new world situation in which we are practically at the threshold or already in an arms race and a cold war. That is why we cannot let down our guard. We cannot stop being alert. Therefore, the party has instructed the armed forces to form the militias of territorial troops as one more force. [applause] They will be made up of men, women, workers, peasants, students, everyone who is able to fight. They will be organized so they can defend every part of the national territory. [applause]

All those who are able to fight and are not in the reserve units of the regular troops, all those who are not in the reserves or in the regular units of the armed forces, will make up the territorial troop militias.

Because [words indistinct] that Cuba like Nicaragua--although Cuba has a much stronger army than Nicaragua, logically because it has existed for a longer time and has a larger population--not only a regular war would confront a virtual aggression against Cuba. The enemy would have to face a people's war. It would have to face both things, the resistance of the regular units and the resistance of all the people.

You know what makes us, Nicaragua and Grenada strong? It is the fact that these are popular revolutions. They are revolutions with great popular support. And any enemy has to think that it is madness to invade a country like this one. It is madness because they are going to experience what occurred to Napoleon's troops in Spain; they went in but then they couldn't get out. Or Napoleon in old Russia; they went in but then they could not find a way out. It is easy to enter. But if they are going to face a people like this one, if they face a people like this one, it is later very difficult to get out of that problem. [applause]

We have to prepare for two types of war, for the conventional war and for the people's war, for both wars. This is what forces them to think a few times before committing the blunder of invading our country. But there are threats against us. Some of them have begun to speak in more aggressive terms. Some of them have proposed that the 1962 agreements be disregarded, that is, to once again bring up the thesis of their right to invade us. Others have cynically said that if there is a conflict in another part of the world, they would have the right to carry out actions wherever it is more advantageous to them. In sum, they were referring to Cuba in view of the fact that Cuba is very far away from the Soviet Union and the socialist camp. But we have to be realistic. We have to be realistic because we have those dangers of the increasing imperialist aggression and its theories and those things they are proposing.

However, they should know what they will find. That is why we said that this rally was so important. This shows imperialism that here we have a people and it shows them what kind of people we have here.

I would say that we have waged a battle today in defense of the integrity of our fatherland. [applause] Your mere presence [applause], your mere presence in this plaza is an important battle in defense of the integrity and the security of Cuba because the dangerous thing is for the enemy to be confused. The dangerous thing is for the enemy to be deceived.

But we should do something more. Work has already begun on the drafting of plans on what the country should do to survive and withstand a total blockade, on what each one of us must do in case of a total blockade. What we must do to survive if no food or fuels come in. They are also talking of these possibilities. That is, not to undertake a military action against the country but to mine the ports. One of the objectives of those maneuvers was the mining of the ports. Not mining them but studying how it should be done. They speak of naval blockades, knowing how difficult it would be for a country without petroleum to survive a naval blockade. We have to draft the plans on what to do in that situation. By the way, Reagan or 'Rigan,' I don't know how you pronounce it, who is the certain candidate of the Republican Party, has expressed support for a naval blockade against Cuba. Of course, none of this is easy; I must warn them. But as revolutionaries and as a realistic people we have the duty of having a reply for each of these problems. But the one thing they cannot imagine is for Cuba to surrender ever. Because we will never surrender. We will never surrender. [applause, shouts]

If a climate of peace does not exist in the Caribbean, it is not our fault but theirs. Suppress your blockade, suppress your base in Guantanamo, stop overflying Cuba, respect Nicaragua, respect Grenada and do not interfere. If to this we add noninterference in the domestic affairs of other Latin American peoples, then a climate of peace and detente might be created.

Now, the one thing we must fight for, the one thing there is the duty to fight for, is the development of peace and cooperation among the peoples. But the one thing we will never do is fall on our knees at the feet of imperialism to beg for peace. [shouts, slogans]

The international situation tends to become complicated. I would like to take advantage of this occasion to talk about the situation in Iran. All of us are interested in this problem, (?and if) the Yankees [words indistinct] someplace else might lead to certain actions by them. Everything that happens anywhere is of interest to us. These things interest us as revolutionaries; they interest us as conscientious men; they also interest us for ourselves. What happens in the world is of interest to us.

In Iran, as you know, the shah's dynasty lasted more than 30 years. The people lived under a fierce tyranny for dozens of years. The people had already overthrown the shah once but, just like it did in Guatemala, the CIA [words indistinct] and reestablished him in the government. This is a known fact; it is a historical fact. All the documents, all the evidence exists. [The shah] assassinated hundreds of thousands of Iranians; he imprisoned them, tortured them and committed all kinds of horrors.

With great bravery, with great patriotism, almost without weapons and despite the fact that the shah had the most powerful army in the region, the Iranian people overthrew the shah. And naturally an irritation against and a marked rejection of U.S. policy resulted.

When, in addition, the United States made the mistake of taking the shah to the United States, that elicited a popular outburst, an outburst of indignation that gave rise to the incidents at the U.S. Embassy in Iran--the seizure of the embassy and the capture of a group of officials. The imperious U.S. response to developments of this type is force. (?This was provoked) because it was the CIA's action, installing the shah there, which elicited that hatred from the masses. It was U.S. support for the shah which elicited that hatred against the United States. It was the shah's arrival in the United States which caused the explosion of the masses. And we have always held the position that this problem must be resolved by political and diplomatic means instead of by force--the problem of the embassy and the problem of the hostages.

But, the United States has made a number of mistakes. The first was practically confiscating--embargoing and seizing in other words--thousands of millions of dollars that the Iranian state had deposited in U.S. banks.

This measure of force, of imperious behavior, this illegal measure, had to irritate the Iranians even further. And each thing the Americans have done has contributed to further irritating the Iranians. They mobilize big forces, aircraft carriers, dozens of military units near Iran; they threaten it, and naturally, this further irritates the Iranians.

In addition to this, they announce they will carry out military actions before July. And indeed, they did stage some operations, such as the commando attack, the attempt to carry out a commando attack. Seeking to resolve the problem in Iran through force and surprise, they have further complicated the problem. Now the students have dispersed the so-called hostages.

In short, any action of force carried out against the Iranian people would be very serious. But in addition, the United States has banned trade with Iran, has established a kind of blockade against Iran and is now threatening to adopt new measures. And it is trying to drag Western Europe and Japan into the economic blockade against Iran, that is, the attempt to make Iran surrender through hunger. Something similar to the things they did to us.

A truly popular revolution has taken place in Iran which unquestionably has extraordinary force. It is our duty to support Iran, to express our solidarity with Iran, because everything that is happening to Iran reminds us of what happened in our country. [applause]

We must also work in order to put an end to the conflicts between our Iraqi and Iranian brothers. We must work so that their problems are resolved by diplomatic means, because those conflicts only carry water to the mill of imperialism.

Now, what will happen if the United States manages to impose that blockade against Iran, trying to make it surrender through hunger? Iran is a Third World country; it belongs to the nonaligned movement, and it is a member of OPEC, that is, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. OPEC has in its hands the ability to prevent an economic blockade against Iran. It has this in its hands. It has warned that oil supplies will be suspended to those countries that join the blockade against Iran. [applause]

The West does not have the ability to impose an economic blockade against Iran if OPEC does not want and refuses to do it, and if it warns with justifiable reasons about its possible consequences. OPEC can say: You want to starve 35 million human beings to death; I will not send you fuel for you to use to ride around in your car. This is the hour of truth for OPEC. This organization should not only increase prices and amass huge fortunes. This is the hour of truth for OPEC and the nonaligned and Third World countries.

This is very interesting since we do not expect OPEC to do as the OAS did, when the imperialists established their aggressive blockades against Cuba. This is a problem we must follow closely. We must urge our internationalist friends to support Iran.

Naturally Iran is now the victim, but here very close to us we have the case of El Salvador, where genocide is being committed against the people and where thousands of patriots are being murdered. In order to understand the diverging policies of some states, we have the example of what the Andean Pact did regarding the [words indistinct] and other problems.

We are not opposed to the integration of Latin America and the Caribbean.

On the contrary we are in favor of it and, together with Mexico, we helped to create the Latin American Economic System [LAES]. But we are opposed to political deals in this hemisphere because they lead to nothing.

We would have liked a progressive and revolutionary Andean Pact, and as a placard said during the fighting march, a real pact of Bolivar and Sandino. But what did the Andean Pact do? It said nothing regarding the maneuvers being organized by the Yankees, not even a statement. What has it done in regard to the blockade of Cuba, which is a crime? It has not issued a declaration condemning the blockade. What has it done in regard to the Guantanamo Base? It has not made a single statement demanding that the base be returned to us. This is our territory. What has it done regarding the spy flights over Cuba, which are a shameless violation of our sovereignty? It has not issued a single statement condemning it. What has it done about Puerto Rico, a brother country which imperialism wants to devour, which the United States wants to annex? It has not said a single word. What has it said about Iran and the blockade of Iran? Not a word that we know of. What has it said about the genocide in El Salvador? Not a single word. In that country thousands of persons have died during the past months. The Andean Pact launched a deluge of propaganda against us, referring to events in which there was not even a single wounded person. There was a great bomb, the march, but we were confident the bomb would not explode and it did not.

Let us say that there, where thousands of patriots are dying, the Andean Pact does not say a word. This is logical. The Venezuelan ruling party supports the genocide Government of El Salvador and also supports the so-called Christian democracy in Panama which is really a group of rightist reactionaries which conspires against the progressive government of that country.

These are things related to problems where the Andean Pact assumes a demagogic attitude toward Cuba. I will not say that the conduct of all of the member countries was alike. There were differences among them, but the Andean Pact is good for only some things.

We have, as I said, the Salvadoran situation which demands the most ample international support to halt the hands of the imperialists. Demonstrations, like this one today are part of the struggle, not only for the defense of our own integrity, but also for the defense of the integrity of Grenada, Nicaragua, the sovereignty of the Caribbean countries and Central America. It is part of our struggle.

This is why this rally has a special meaning. It has really been an International Labor Day. For us, it has been a great honor and satisfaction. We have felt very stimulated and strengthened by the presence of Companero Bishop in this rally. He had his rally this morning in Grenada and his rally this afternoon in Havana. We have with us Companero Daniel Ortega, whom you know from the Sixth Summit; president of the World Peace Council, Companero Chandra [applause]; the leader of the world workers' organization, Companero Pastorino [applause]; we have been honored with the presence of the best of the Latin American intellectuals, Companero Juan Bosch, [applause] and Companero Gabriel Garcia Marquez.

This has meant a lot for us, this gives a truly historical meaning to the greatest rally of the revolution. We, besides maintaining the mobilization, and preparing for the march on the 17th must turn this energy not only into political or military energy, but also into a productive energy. As [word indistinct] explained, the coming weeks are decisive, for the conclusion of the sugarcane harvest as well as for the great amount of sugarcane that must be planted and weeded. We must turn this energy into a productive force. We must turn this tremendous force, created by this colossal mass struggle, this people's revolutionary definition, and the hatred expressed against the idle, the parasite, the lumpen and the antisocial--we must turn this into a force of awareness. We must turn it into an instrument in the struggle for achievements and to overcome deficiencies and the struggle to overcome difficulties.

This is very important if we are going to be able to transform this incredible, gigantic, force in the struggle against our own deficiencies, in the struggle against our own weaknesses.

Today, many things have been packed with emotion. Those things have been stimulating. The most essential, the most fundamental factor has been the people.

This afternoon will have an everlasting impression on all of us, an impression that cannot be erased. I say this without demagoguery, without the purpose of flattering and with a profound, sincere and heartfelt spirit of justice.

I dare say that such a people deserve a place in history, a place in glory, that such a people deserve deserve victory. Fatherland or death! We shall win! [crowd shouts: "We shall win" and applauds.]

GRANMA REPORTS ON MAY DAY, REFUGEES, U.S. MANEUVERS

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[Text] The newspaper GRANMA, the official organ of the PCC Central Committee, carries in its third edition today an appeal that says: workers, fellow countrymen: to the Plaza [de la Revolucion]. Tomorrow is 1 May, the day awaited by all Cubans. Our combative people, excited and enthusiastic, hails the glorious day of the workers of the world in the midst of this new and transcendental battle for the dignity, sovereignty, and integrity of our fatherland, and is ready to make of this day another unforgetable occasion for struggle and victory.

In front of the Peruvian Embassy on 19 April, 5th Avenue reverberated with the most formidable demonstration in the revolution's memory. Tomorrow, that powerful and combative force from all municipalities of Havana City and Havana provinces will join Fidel at the historic Plaza de la Revolucion to make Cuba's forceful voice heard around the whole world, a voice raised to reject the threatening Yankee maneuvers which are a crude rehearsal on how to invade our country, and to condemn and unmask once more the clumsy imperialist policy that encourages the nauseating triple alliance of the Yankee government, some serville Latin American countries and the antisocial, lumpen and parasitic individuals who cannot breathe the clean and revolutionary air of our fatherland.

The plaza will not be able to hold all the enthusiastic columns of our working class and all the combative people. Over a million Cubans will meet there. It will be the most collossal and combative rally of all times.

The Yankee imperialists, their servants and the antisocials playing into their hands better be ready to receive another great lesson on what Cuba really is, who our people are, and of the unshakable determination of all Cubans to defend our sacred soil, our principles and our revolutionary cause at all costs.

The U.S. leaders do not learn their lesson. Apparently, their prepotency and reactionary nature make them incapable of learning anything. If they think that Cuba can be intimidated by shows of force and Marine landings exercises on the illegally occupied territory of Guantanamo Naval Base, tomorrow the workers, the Committee for the Defense of the Revolution, the Federation of Cuban Women, the peasants, the students, and even the pioneer children will flood the Plaza de la Revolucion to tell them that we respond to their threats with serenity, our usual steadiness, by mobilizing from one end of the country to the other in a correct manner to make them pay dearly for any attempt of aggression against our fatherland.

If they thought that Cuba could be blackmailed and pressured through delinquents and displaced persons and using the shady services of some Latin American countries, if they thought that they could make us give in with their dirty campaign of lies and misinformation through the international press, if they hoped that they could create a crisis for us and weaken us internally as a prelude to new counterrevolutionary actions, tomorrow the people will raise its noble voice to reaffirm that the revolution and socialism are tasks for men and women who are truly free, to tell them that just as some time ago we removed the guard from the Peruvian Embassy, now we are removing it from the Florida peninsula, and we have yet to exhaust our means to fully respond to and demolish each and every one of their plans.

The departure of antisocial and lazy persons, of people who were born in this heroic land by mistake does not scare us. On the contrary, we are glad that they are leaving soon. We are not intimidated by campaigns and their monopolistic press campaigns and plots. On the contrary, our truth, our just, revolutionary and inequivocal position will find its way into the hearts of all honest, revolutionary and progressive persons.

They will not weaken us internally. On the contrary, in the struggle against the imperialists, their servants and the antisocials, our workers, our young, and all our people feel their combative spirit and revolutionary, Latin American and internationalist conscience become stronger. They will not create any crisis for us. On the contrary, the crisis is theirs. The crisis is for the Yankee government which now sees how its clumsy anti-Cuban policy has snowballed, filling it with anger and disconcert.

The crisis is for demagogic leaders who now have to bear their share of the scum and force it on impoverished Latin American countries that lack jobs and the most essential services.

Furthermore, they are not going to divert us from our fundamental economic and social efforts. On the contrary, the men and women who will fill the plaza tomorrow are those who are working on the harvest, who are preparing the land for the large-scale planting of sugar cane of this year, those who cultivate and sow our fields, those who are building new industries and installations of all kinds, those who sweat in our factories and shops, those who make transportation and other services better, those who educate and care for the health of our people, those who work, in sum, in any of the work fronts of the country, and who, in the heat of the battle of these past weeks, respond to imperialist maneuvers with increased efficiency, discipline and diligence.

That is our workers' noble and revolutionary homage to the heroic 1 May. To fight, to mobilize when necessary. Tomorrow, on International Labor Day, in front of over a million Cubans and distinguished revolutionary representatives from Latin America, the Caribbean and the world, Fidel's voice will be heard in a new day in the history of the revolution. Let us march to the plaza with our Cuban flags and the red banner of proletarian internationalism and shout to the four winds our slogans of struggle and victory. Long live free and socialist Cuba! Let the scum go! Down with Yankee imperialism! Long live proletarian internationalism! Long live Fidel! Fatherland or death! We shall win!

MORA VIEWS VANCE'S RESIGNATION, CARTER'S POLICIES

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[Carlos Mora Herman commentary]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's resignation, which was announced last Monday, occurs as a logical consequence of the stupid and adventurous policy of President James Carter.

It is also the result of the increasingly more frequent discrepancies between Vance and President Carter's National Security Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski. Some U.S. political sectors believe this is a victory for Brzezinski, somewhat more in favor of the ultraconservative tendencies moving within the midst of the U.S. administration.

Apparently this leaves the way open for Brzezinski and increases the rhythm of the military escalation initiated by Carter as an electoral weapon. The U.S. Government is in the hands of a team known as the Georgia Mafia, because of the birth (place) of the President and of some of his assistants. That Mafia has been making enormous efforts to improve Carter's image and present him as a tough, audacious, determined and firm man when he is nothing but a mediocre, weak and highly naive individual. The Mafia is determined to reelect Carter and, consequently, believes that such a reelection justifies the use of all means necessary to achieve it.

Carter's numerous failures and stupid decisions have been termed extravagant by Republican Senate leader Ted Stevens, who said he was deeply worried about the President's mental health. The unsuccessful rescue mission of the American hostages in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, an inconceivable operation because of its absurd and adventurous nature, has placed in jeopardy Carter's reelection and has apparently caused Vance's resignation. Senator Edward Kennedy, who is challenging Carter for the Presidential nomination of the Democratic Party, commented that Mr Cyrus Vance knows much more about the unsuccessful military operation in Iran and its possible consequences and has demanded that Congress conduct an investigation of the whole affair.

Actually, that disastrous conclusion of the rescue mission mounted by Carter and Brzezinski to take the hostages out of Iran brings to a resounding end a string of wild and stupid blows by the U.S. President. We must recall the erroneous handling of the energy crisis by the U.S. Government; the failure of the plans against the sixth nonaligned countries Summit Conference held in Havana and the laughable campaign against the Soviet troops in Cuba; Carter's ridiculous behavior in his campaign in defense of human rights while he protected bloody dictators such as Somoza, Pinochet, Stroessner and regimes such as the ones in Guatemala, El Salvador, South Africa and others; the separate peace agreement between Israel and Egypt which has impeded the overall settlement in the Middle East, where only such a type of settlement can guarantee peace and the absurd accusation of the alleged invasion of Shaba in Zaire by Cuban troops.

The violent turnabout of Yankee foreign policy, hardening its content and resorting to threats and blackmail as a rule of discussion, reveals the temperamental and irresponsible behavior of the White House resident. A U.S. psychologist, Prof (Eugene Jennings), recently compared President Carter to a little mouse looking for cheese in a maze, being unable to find it and crashing against the walls. There cannot be a more exact picture of the present U.S. President. According to (Jennings), he is a man who lacks intuition, a faculty which is fundamental to a politician. Inasmuchas he has no intuition and, in addition, is incapable and stupid because he wavers--as the mouse which is unable to find the cheese in the maze--he should be very careful, for he might find the cheese and get indigestion.